REPORT RESUMES

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MALAGASY INTRODUCTORY COURSE.
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CENTER FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS, WASHINGTON, D.C.
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LEARNING MATERIALS FOR SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH WHO WISH TO STUDY SPOKEN MALAGASY, THE MERINA DIALECT, ARE PRESENTED. THE WRITING SYSTEM OF THE LESSONS IS BASED ON THE CONVENTIONAL ORTHOGRAPHY, MODIFIED BY MARKINGS FOR STRESS. THE 26-LESSON COURSE IS DIVIDED INTO 4 PARTS--(1) DIALOG OR NARRATIVE, (2) PRONUNCIATION PRACTICES AND WORD STUDY, (3) DRILLS AND GRAMMAR STATEMENTS, AND (4) ADDITIONAL PRACTICE DIALOGS. (AN ACCOMPANYING GRAMMAR SKETCH IS ED 010 483.) (GD)

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CATHERINE J. GARVEY with the assistance of Jacky Radifera,
Mireille Razafindrazaka and others

MALAGASY INTRODUCTORY COURSE

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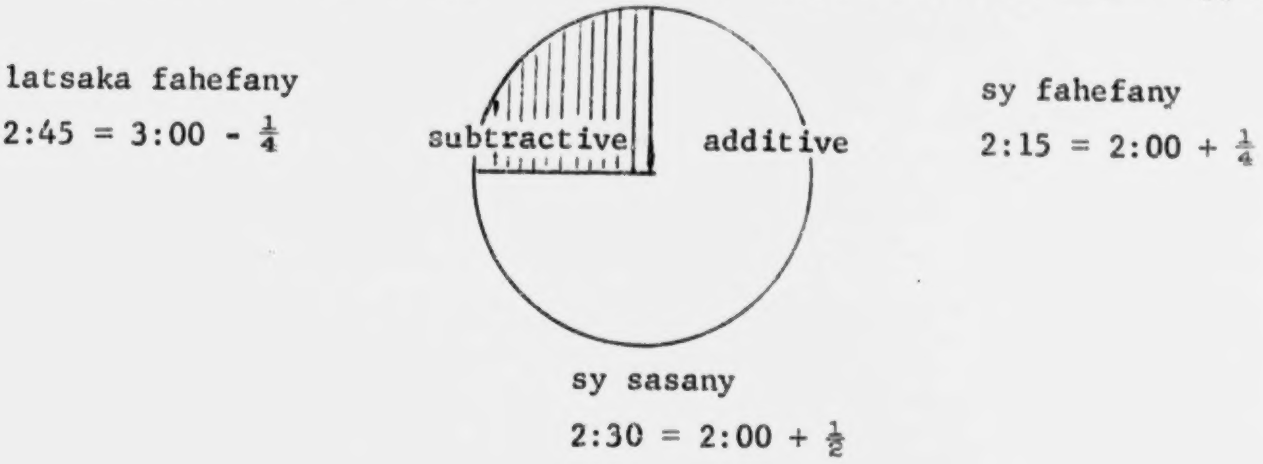
ERRATA

Page: Line	For	Read
[iii]:18	Ratsinbazafy	Ratsimbazafy
[iii]:18	Rakotoniana	Rakotoniaina
vii:21	Conjuncations	Conjunctions
[2.5]:7	teninao	tèninạ́o
3.11:25	mis"aotra	misáotra
3.12:17	ataovy!	atáovy!
3.12:18	foána	fóana
3.12:20	lòhataóna	lòhatáona
[4.15]:9	restaurànta	restauránta
[4.15]:12	ìzy.	ìzy,
[4.15]:12	restaurant.	restaurant,
[4.15]:16	ìzy	ìzy.
[4.15]:16	beer	beer.
[4.15]:25	itỳ?	itý?
[5.22]:5	tómpoko?	tómpoko.
[10.56]:3	ve	vè
10.58:7	looing	looking
[11.65]:3	o	ò
12.76:16	The he decides	Then he decides
[13.78]:3	ianáo	ianào
[13.78]:10	malagásy	màlagásy
13.79:26	weeks	months
13.81:15	weeks	months
14.89:15	Dont'	Don't

15.100:26-29 Diagram appears partially completed -- It should appear as:


latsaka fahefany
2:45 = 3:00 - ¼
subtractive
additive
sy fahefany
2:15 = 2:00 + ¼
sy sasany
2:30 = 2:00 + ½

Page: Line	For	Read
[16.104]:20	arabè itý	arabé itỳ
16.105:8	ny 'College	ny 'Còllege
16.108:15	nanjono	manjono
[17.118]:15	itý	itỳ
[17.118]:17	òvy itý	óvy itỳ
[17.118]:19	ity	itỳ
[17.118]:23	those lettuce those	these lettuce these
[17.118]:24	salàdy iréto	salády irèto
18.132:6	Eny	Ény
18.135:27	tzano	trano
20.148:16	itý	itỳ
20.148:17	itý	itỳ
20.151:26	Ranaivo.	Ranaivo?
20.152:19	ambony	ambóny
[22.171]:5	ve	vè
[22.171]:12	kély	Kély
22.181:24	seen	see
23.186:7	Rajèlisóa	Rajòlisóa
23.194:[26]	[Second sentence of D.1. omitted]	[left] Tsara ihany. [right] Just fine.
24.197:4	e?	è?
24.197:8	táom-pijinàna	taóm-pijinjàna
24.197:13	farý	faríhy
24.197:14	farý	faríhy
24.197:24	fary	farihy
24.199:25	fary	farihy
[26.223]:25	'any	àny
26.224:9	ínona	ìnona
26.224:12	azy	àzy
26.225:17	'cusative'.	'causative'.
26.228:10	two	one

Author's Preface

One of the principal areas of interest of the Center for Applied Linguistics is the teaching of Asian and African languages in the United States. The Center attempts to make more widely available certain instructional materials in these languages, and to encourage work toward the creation of new materials where none exist, or where present texts are not readily adaptable for use in the United States. Recently, the Center for Applied Linguistics produced, for limited circulation, a bibliography on the Malagasy language[1], and it was found that no teaching materials existed for speakers of English who wish to study spoken Malagasy. The Center, through Dr. Charles A. Ferguson, then submitted a proposal to the Office of Education for the preparation of a Malagasy Manual, which would consist of a Malagasy Introductory Course and a Sketch of Malagasy Grammar. The proposal was accepted and work was begun on the Malagasy Manual in 1963.

The Malagasy Introductory Course represents not only the efforts of the authors but the assistance of a number of Malagasy speakers and several members of the staff of the Center. The contributions of Miss Christine Andriamaharo, Mr. Hugues Randria, and Mr. Jocelyn Radifera are gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also expressed to Mr. Henri Ratsinbazafy, Mr. Gaby Rakotoniana, Mr. Andriamananjara Rajaona and Mr. René Rakotomanga. The cooperation of Mr. Frank Rice, Assistant Director of the Center in charge of publications, and the excellent assistance of Mr. John Hammer were essential to the preparation of the manuscript. Mrs. Ahearn, Mrs. Moffett, Mrs. Thomas, and Miss Zimmerman have all taken part in typing various versions of the manuscript, and their efforts are particularly appreciated. Dr. William Gage read the manuscript and contributed many helpful suggestions. His comments and criticism are especially acknowledged.

C.G.

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[1] Joynes, Mary Lu. "A Short Bibliography of Malagasy." Washington, D. C. 1962.

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INTRODUCTION

The Language

Malagasy is the national language of Madagascar, an island situated in the Indian Ocean off the Southeast coast of Africa. Merina, the dialect represented in this course, is the dialect of the largest ethnic group, the Merina, who are located on the central plateau of the island. They number 1,425,000 of a total population of 5,800,000, and the Merina dialect is widely understood throughout the island where a number of similar Malagasy dialects are spoken.

From 1896 to 1958, Madagascar was ruled by France, and at present, both French and Malagasy are the official languages of Madagascar. French is widely understood throughout the island and spoken by most members of the upper and middle classes. Many French words have been introduced into Malagasy, and for some, no Malagasy equivalent is available.

Malagasy is written in the Latin alphabet, and newspapers, magazines, and books appear in the language.

The Course

The writing system of the lessons is the conventional orthography, modified (in some sections) by markings for stress. The symbol ´ indicates loud stress, the symbol ` indicates weaker stress. Stress is not indicated in the conventional Malagasy orthography except in cases of (1) borrowed French words and (2) a few Malagasy words which are identical except for position of stress, e.g., lalana 'road', lalàna 'law'. In the lessons, these two words would be marked as lálana and lalána.

Organization of the Course

The course is divided into 26 lessons of which Lessons 12 and 19 are review lessons. The lessons (with the exceptions of the review) are divided into four parts as follows: Part A, dialogue or narrative; Part B, pronunciation practices or word study; Part C, drills and grammar statements; Part D, additional practice dialogues.

Part A is usually divided into three sections. A.1 contains the basic dialogue or narrative, presented for initial learning with build-ups, or isolated sentence parts, and with stress markings. A.2 contains the final form of the dialogue or narrative with speakers indicated and without stress markings. A.3 contains notes on the dialogue or narrative.

Part B is made up of pronunciation drills in Lessons 1 through 15. The sections of Part B, B.1 and B.2, indicate different pronunciation features presented for drill. Part B in Lessons 16-26 is devoted to word study or special features of word composition. The sections such as B.1 or B.2 indicate different topics for study.

Part C contains several sections, C.1 to C.6 or C.7. Each section is devoted to either grammar drills or grammar statements. The first section, C.1 usually contains substitution drills based on Part A material. New words are sometimes introduced in the drill sections and this is indicated at the beginning of the section. The drill sections frequently contain comments on special features of the drills.

Part D contains additional dialogues, usually four or five, based on variations on the dialogue of Part A or on earlier lesson material incorporated into new dialogues for review purposes. The dialogues may be as short as a single question and answer or as long as three question-answer exchanges.

The review lessons are divided into parts depending on the type of drill used in each part. Translation, response, and conversion drills are used. The final part of each review lesson contains suggestions for student dialogue.

The Use of the Course

The course is designed for use with a native speaker of Merina as instructor. A small class is recommended, not to exceed six or seven students. A minimum of four hours classroom work per day is suggested.

Part A: Each lesson is built around the dialogue or narrative of Section A.1. The dialogue or narrative should be learned and memorized before any other sections are begun. Section A.1 should be presented orally by the instructor. Students' books should preferably be closed until the dialogue or narrative is memorized, since the written material may provide a distraction or interfere with process of learning to hear and produce sounds in imitation of the instructor. The build-ups, or sentence fragments, are translated literally. The short sentences which are indented with the build-ups are translated more colloquially. The completed sentences which begin at the outer left-hand margin of the page are translated colloquially and according to their meaning as determined by the situation of the dialogue. The build-ups and short sentences should be repeated after the instructor before the completed sentences are repeated. As soon as the completed sentences can be repeated smoothly and at normal speed, the build-ups and short sentences may be dropped. Section A.2 is provided for the instructor to use when drilling the basic sentences as a dialogue. When the dialogue is completely memorized and can be translated without hesitation into English, the instructor may read Section A.3 with the students. The instructor should always pronounce the Malagasy material in the notes. He should always try to use his normal conversational speed and style of speech.

When a class begins a second day's work on a given lesson, Section A.2 may be used to review the dialogue or narrative before work on any other lesson part begins.

Part B: The pronunciation drills should be conducted by the instructor with students' books closed. Directions for pronunciation may be read by the students or the instructor, but during the drills the students should concentrate on listening to the instructor and trying to imitate his pronunciation. It is suggested that the instructor use his normal style and speed of speech, rather than a very slow or deliberate pronunciation unless a contrast between normal and deliberate pronunciation is indicated in the directions.

Students are not expected to learn the translations of the drill items. The first section of Part B should be completed before the second section (if there is more than one section) is begun.

The word study may be read by instructor and students together, and all examples be practiced orally except for tables and diagrams. Example sentences should be learned for fluent pronunciation, though they need not be memorized.

Part C: If new words are included in any Part C section, this is indicated at the beginning of the section. New words are treated as build-ups and should be practiced separately.

All grammar statements and comments should be read by instructor and students, the example sentences being practiced orally.

The drill sections may best be conducted with books closed. There are several different kinds of drills.

Substitution Drills: The first section, C.1, is usually made up of substitution drills. Since these are based on the dialogue or narrative, Section A.2 should be reviewed before beginning C.1.

In general, translations are provided for substitutions only when necessary, for example, when the sentence differs from the sentence in the dialogue, or when new combinations are being substituted. The instructor should give the sentence for student repetition. Then the instructor gives the Malagasy word to be substituted and the student repeats the sentence with the new substitution. After the substitutions can be made without hesitation, the instructor may repeat the drill, giving the substitutions in English if translations have been provided.

In some of the later lessons, more than one part of the sentence is to be substituted. In this case, the instructor will give two Malagasy words, for example, 'You work through Saturday' (substitutions) 'study' 'Friday' (new sentence) 'You study through Friday.'

Response Drills: Most response drills are numbered sets of questions and answers or a single question with a number of alternative answers. A translation is provided for the response drills. In presenting the response drill, the instructor should give the question, then the answer, for repetition. When the answer is learned, the instructor or a student may ask the question while another student provides the answer. One question-answer exchange should be learned by the class before the instructor goes on to the next exchange. After the entire section has been learned, the instructor may vary the order of the exchange and also give only the English translation of the question. A student would then ask the question in Malagasy which would be answered by another student.

Unless indicated in the directions, students are not asked to provide their own answers to the questions. However, any correct answer should be accepted by the instructor although the student should be able to provide the answer given in the text as well as his own constructed answer.

A few response drills are made up of commands or requests and an appropriate response. These should be presented exactly as directed above for the questions and answers.

Variation Drills: The variation drills are sets of sentences differing in one or several grammatical dimensions. For example, "What are you talking about?" "What did you talk about?" "What will you talk about?" or "He's bringing the tea," "My wife brought the tea," "I'll bring the tea". In the first set the only variation is that of tense. In the second set both tense and person vary.

Each set of a variation drill is numbered. Each set should be learned before the next set is begun. The variation drills are translated. After the set is learned well, the instructor may give the English while the students provide the Malagasy translation.

Expansion Drills: Expansion drills are sets of sentences which are similar in basic structure but which become progressively longer. The expansion drills should be carefully checked for pronunciation and intonation during practice. They need not be translated from English to Malagasy.

Conversion Drills: Conversion drills are numbered sets of sentences which are to be changed according to some grammatical feature. Each section indicates the type of change required and usually provides an example. The students repeat the sentence after the instructor. The instructor then gives the word to be added, for example, (instructor, followed by students) 'I'm going to the office'. (instructor) 'not'; (students) 'I'm not going to the office'. Conversion drills are not translated and are not designed for use in translation practice. However, from time to time the instructor may request an English translation of a converted sentence in order to check on the student's understanding of the conversion.

Repetition Drill: The repetition drills are numbered sentences rather than numbered sets of sentences. They are translated but the translation should be used to translate from Malagasy to English only. The repetition drill is usually designed to provide practice on vocabulary items that are derived or inflected forms of known words, or on known words in new constructions.

Part D: The practice dialogues contain no new vocabulary, but sometimes include slightly different or extended uses of familiar words. The translations of the practice dialogues should be used to translate from Malagasy to English only. These translations are colloquial and appropriate only to the given situation of the dialogue.

Each dialogue should be memorized and used for conversation practice in normal colloquial style. The instructor and the students may take roles until each student has taken part in the dialogue.

The dialogues from earlier lessons may be reviewed from time to time or used as a basis for short, free conversations between the instructor and a student or between students.

Review Lessons: The review lessons, 12 and 19, may be used for review with each section being completed before the next is begun. At the point where the drill lessons are taken up, the students should be able to respond to each item correctly and fluently. If they fail to do so, the instructor might well spend several hours in systematic review of Sections A.2 and Sections C.i of the preceding lessons and then return to the review lesson. (For Lesson 19, only Lessons 13 to 18 need be reviewed.)

If the review lessons (minus the dialogues of the review lessons) are used as tests, it is suggested that they still be used for concentrated review after the test is completed.

A.1 Dialogue: A meeting

iànáo	you
àvy áiza	come (from) where
Àvy àiza iànáo?	Where do you come from?
tómpoko	sir
Àvy àiza iànáo, tómpoko?	Where do you come from, sir?
áho	I
àvy ány	come (from) there
Amerìka	America
àvy àny Amerìka	come (from) there America
Àvy àny Amerìka àho.	I come from America.
Àvy àny Amerìka àho, tómpoko.	I come from America, sir.
ny tanànanáy	the country-our
tìanáo vè	liked-by-you?
Tìanáo vè ny tanànanáy?	Do you like our country?
ény	yes
Èny, tómpoko.	Yes, sir.
tìako tokóa	liked-by-me indeed
Tìako tokóa.	I like (it) very much.
téna	really
Tèna tìako tokóa.	I really like it very much.
Èny, tómpoko. Tèna tìako tokóa.	Yes, sir. I really like it very much.

A.2 Final Dialogue

(a) Avy aiza ianao, tompoko?
(b) Avy any Amerika aho, tompoko.
(a) Tianao ve ny tanananay?
(b) Eny, tompoko. Tena tiako tokoa.

A.3 Notes

Tompoko is a polite form of address and can be used in speaking to either a man or woman.

B. Pronunciation Practice

At the end of a word, if following any consonant and unstressed, the vowels y, o, or a are pronounced very faintly or are whispered. (The symbols y and i represent the same sound, but y is written only at the end of a word. If the same vowels are stressed, they are pronounced **clearly**.

Unstressed		Stressed	
y		ý	
ávy	'there'	erý	'over there'
ány	'come (from)'	atý	'over here'
o		ó	
éto	'here'	vovó	'cotton'
a		á	
áiza	'where'		
ména	'red'	maká	'take!'

Within a word, between consonants excepting h, the vowels i and o when unstressed, are pronounced very faintly or even whispered. The same vowels if stressed, are pronounced clearly.

Unstressed		Stressed	
i		í	
mitény	'speaks'	sívy	'nine'
dité	'tea'	bíby	'animal'
o		ó	
zomá	'Friday'	fólo	'ten'
tokóa	'indeed'	vóla	'money'

The degree to which these unstressed vowels are whispered depends largely on the speed of speech. In rapid normal speech, the vowels may not be audible.

C. Practice Sentences (Repetition Drill)

1.	Avy aiza ianao?	Where do you come from?
	Avy aiza izy?	Where does he come from?
	Avy any aho.	I come from there.
	Avy any izy.	He comes from there.
	Avy any Amerika aho.	I come from America.
	Avy any Amerika izy.	He comes from America.
	Avy any Washingtona aho.	I come from Washington.
	Avy any Washingtona izy.	He comes from Washington.

Comment: Aho, ianao, and izy are independent pronouns. Izy not only translates English 'he' but 'she' and 'it' as well in certain contexts.

2.	Tianao ve ny tanananay?	Do you like our country?
	Tianao ve ny tanananay, tompoko?	Do you like our country, sir?

3.	Avy any Amerika ve izy?	Does he come from America?
	Avy any Amerika ve ianao?	Do you come from America?
	Avy any Washingtona ve ianao?	Do you come from Washington?
	Avy any Washingtona ve izy?	Does he come from Washington?

Comment: In the absence of any question word such as 'who' or 'where', ve signals that the sentence is a question.

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Avy aiza izy?	Where does he come from?
	Avy any Amerika izy.	He comes from America.

2.	Tianao ve ny tanananay?	Do you like our country?
	Tena tiako tokoa.	I really like it very much.
3.	Avy any Amerika ve izy?	Does he come from America?
	Eny, tompoko. Avy any izy.	Yes, sir. He comes from there.
4.	Avy any Washingtona ve ianao?	Do you come from Washington?
	Eny, tompoko. Avy any aho.	Yes, sir. I come from there.
5.	Any Amerika ve izy?	Is he there in America?
	Eny, tompoko. Any izy.	Yes, sir. He's there.
6.	Avy aiza ianao, tompoko?	Where do you come from, sir?
	Avy any Washingtona aho, tompoko.	I come from Washington, sir.

A.1 Dialogue: Learning to understand

àza fády	excuse, or please
Àza fády, tómpoko.	Excuse me, sir.
tsy ázoko	not understood-by-me
Àza fády, tómpoko. Tsy ázoko.	Excuse me, sir. I don't understand.
ny teninao	the speech-yours
Tsy ázoko ny tèninão.	I don't understand your speech.
mbà averéno	(please) repeat
Àza fády, tómpoko. Tsy ázoko ny tèninão. Mbà averéno.	Excuse me, sir. I don't understand your speech. Please repeat.
àzonáo	understood-by-you
àzonáo àmin' izáy	understood-by-you finally
Àzonáo àmin' izáy vè, tómpoko?	Now do you understand, sir?
Àzoko àmin' izáy	Now I understand.
Eny, tómpoko. Àzoko àmin' izáy.	Yes, sir. Now I understand.
mitenèna miádana	speak slowly
Mbà mitenèna miádana.	Please speak slowly
tsía	no
Tsía, tómpoko. Mbà mitenèna miàdana.	No, sir. Please speak slowly.

A.2 Final Dialogue

(a) Aza fady, tompoko. Tsy azoko ny teninao. Mba avereno.
(b) Azonao amin' izay ve tompoko?

(a) Eny, tompoko. Azoko amin' izay.
(a) Tsia, tompoko. Mba mitenena miadana.

A.3 Notes

Although aza fady serves both for 'please' and 'excuse me', we sometimes translate mba as 'please' also. Actually mba only indicates politeness.

B. Pronunciation Practice

The sound e has no exact parallel in English. Practice the following words with e. e is never whispered, but don't forget the other whispered vowels.

ény	'yes'
éla	'long (time)'
ména	'red'
rény	'mother'
averéno	'repeat!'
mitenéna	'speak!'
mandéha	'goes'
lehibé	'large'

The sound ao, the final sound in tianao and azonao, sounds in deliberate speech rather like the final sound of English 'endow'. In normal speech, however, this sound may resemble the final sound of English 'below'.

tianao ve?	do you like?
azonao ve?	do you understand?

C.1 Practice Sentences (Expansion Drill)

1.	Azonao ve?	Do you understand?
	Azonao amin' izay ve?	Now do you understand?
	Azonao amin' izay ve, tompoko?	Now do you understand, sir?
2.	Azoko.	I understand.
	Azoko amin' izay.	Now I understand.
	Azoko amin' izay, tompoko.	Now I understand, sir.
3.	Mba avereno.	Please repeat.
	Mba mitenena miadana.	Please speak slowly.
	Mba azonao ve?	Do you understand?

Comment: Mba is a polite word which usually precedes a request or command. It may also add politeness to a statement or question.

Comment: Tsia translates English 'no'. It may be used alone. Tsy which translates 'not' or 'don't-doesn't' always precedes the word which it negates.

New Words

kély	small
aza fady kely	excuse (rather more polite than aza fady)
Aza fady kely, tompoko.	Excuse me, sir.
mihítsy	at all, indeed
Tsy azoko mihitsy.	I don't understand at all.
ny téniko	the speech-my
Azonao ve ny teniko?	Do you understand my speech?

C.2 More Practice Sentences (Expansion Drill)

1.	Tsy azoko.	I don't understand.
	Tsy azoko mihitsy.	I don't understand at all.
	Tsy azoko mihitsy ny teninao.	I don't understand your speech at all.
2.	Azonao ve?	Do you understand?
	Azonao ve ny teniko?	Do you understand my speech?
	Azonao amin' izay ve?	Now do you understand?
	Azonao amin' izay ve ny teniko?	Now do you understand my speech?
3.	Tsy azoko mihitsy.	I don't understand at all.
	Tena tsy azoko mihitsy.	I really don't understand at all.
4.	Azoko mihitsy.	I understand indeed.
	Azoko mihitsy ny teninao.	I understand your speech indeed.

Comment: Mihitsy with the negative tsy is translated as '(not) at all', but without the negative tsy, it functions as an intensifier, and will be translated as 'indeed'.

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Azonao ve?	Do you understand?
	Tsia. Tsy azoko.	No. I don't understand.
2.	Aza fady, tompoko. Avy aiza ianao?	Excuse me, sir. Where do you come from?
	Avy any Amerika aho, tompoko.	I come from America, sir.
3.	Aza fady kely, tompoko. Tsy azoko.	Excuse me, sir. I don't understand.

	Azonao ve, tompoko?	Do you understand, sir?
	Eny, tompoko. Azoko tokoa.	Yes, sir. I do understand.
4.	Azonao ve ny teniko?	Do you understand my speech?
	Tsia, tompoko. Mba avereno.	No, sir. Please repeat.
5.	Azonao ve, tompoko?	Do you understand, sir?
	Tsia. Aza fady kely, mba mitenena miadana.	No. Please speak slowly.

LESSON 3

A.1 Dialogue: Greetings

mànao ahóana	does how
Mànao ahóana iànáo?	How are you?
Mànao ahóana iànáo, tómpoko?	How are you, sir?
tsára	well, fine, good
Tsára.	Well.
Misáotra	thanks
fa misáotra	but thanks
Tsàra fa misáotra, tómpoko.	Well, thanks, sir.
ny vàdy aman-jànakáo	the wife and-children-yours
Mànao ahóana ny vàdy aman-jànakáo?	How are your wife and children?
dahólo	all
Tsàra dahólo.	They are all well.
Tsàra dahólo, fa misáotra.	They are all well, thank you.

A.2 Final Dialogue

(a) Manao ahoana ianao, tompoko?
(b) Tsara, fa misaotra, tompoko.
(a) Manao ahoana ny vady aman-janakao?
(b) Tsara daholo, fa misaotra.

B.1 Pronunciation Practice

The consonant sound ts is similar to the sound heard in English when you say rapidly, 'That's all' or 'That's it'. Since this sound doesn't occur at the beginning of a phrase in English, you will have to listen to your own rapid pronunciation of 'That's all', and try to say, leaving off the first part of 'that's', 't's all.'

tsára	'well'
tsía	'no'
tsy ázoko	'I don't understand'
tséna	'market'
kétsa	'damp'
bétsaka	'many, large'
fótsy	'white'

The consonant sound z sounds a little like the English sound in the word 'azure'. You round your lips when you pronounce the English sound. Your lips should not be rounded when you pronounce the z in Malagasy words. Some speakers of Malagasy may pronounce this sound more like the z in English 'zip', but again, without lip rounding. As usual, you should imitate your instructor.

záza	'child'
áza	'don't'
izáo	'now'
ízy	'he'
ázoko	'I understand'
áiza	'where'

The consonant sound s sounds a little like the English sound in the word 'she', but pronounced without lip-rounding. Some speakers of Malagasy may pronounce this sound more like the sound in 'see'.

sáhy	'dare'
sívy	'nine'
sekóly	'school'
mis"aotra	'thanks'
mísy	'there is'

Practice the pairs of words. Be sure you can hear the difference between s and z.

ása	'work'	áza	'don't'
sáka	'cat'	záka	'controlled'
sása	'laundry'	záza	'child'

Reproduce the difference between ts and s.

tsísy	'there isn't'	sísy	'gnaw'
tsíny	'guilt'	síny	'jug'

B.2 The second vowel sound of misáotra and dahólo will probably be the same for most speakers in normal style. This sound is similar to the English sound in 'owe' except the lips and mouth are a little more open and relaxed throughout the duration of the sound.

Listen to the difference between this sound and the second vowel sound in misótro which is more similar to the vowel in 'too'.

misáotra	'thanks'	misótro	'drinks'
mifóaka	'shoves'	mifóka	'smokes'

Practice the following words:

misáotra	'thanks'	misótro	'drinks'
ataovy!	'do!'	fólo	'ten'
foána	'always'	tokóa	'very'
nóana	'hungry'	róa	'two'
lòhataóna	'spring'	ronóno	'milk'
dahólo	'all'		

C.1. Practice Sentences (New Words and Expansion Drills)

1.	Manao ahoana ianao?	How are you?
	Manao ahoana ianao, tompoko?	How are you, sir?
	Manao ahoana izy?	How is he?
	Manao ahoana ny vady aman-janakao?	How are your wife and children?
	izáo	'at the present time, now'
	Aiza izy izao?	Where is he now?
	ny fianakavìanáo	'the family-your'

	Manao ahoana ny fianakavianao?	How is your family?
	Manao ahoana ny fianakavianao, tompoko?	How is your family, sir?
2.	Aiza izy?	Where is he?
	Aiza ny vady aman-janakao?	Where are your wife and children?
	Aiza ny fianakavianao?	Where is your family?

Comment: No word in the Malagasy sentences above corresponds to the English 'is' or 'are'.

3.	Tsara tokoa izy.	He is very well.
	Tsara daholo izy.	They are all well.

Comment: Malagasy izy may be translated as 'they' when referring to a group of people such as a family, or when a word such as daholo 'all' indicates that more than one person is involved.

4.	Any Amerika izy.	He is in America.
	Any Amerika izy izao.	He is in America now.
	Any Amerika daholo.	(They) are all in America.
	Any Amerika daholo izy.	They are all in America.
	Any Amerika daholo izy izao.	They are all in America now.
5.	Tsara, fa misotra.	Well, thanks.
	Tsara tokoa, fa misaotra.	Very well, thanks.
	Tena tsara tokoa, fa misaotra.	Really very well, thanks.

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Manao ahoana izy?	How is he?
	Tsara tokoa izy.	He's very well.

2.	Aiza izy izao?	Where is he now?
	Any Amerika izy izao.	He's in America now.
3.	Aiza ny vady aman-janakao, tompoko?	Where are your wife and children, sir?
	Any Amerika daholo izy, tompoko.	They are all in America, sir.
4.	Manao ahoana ny fianakavianao?	How is your family?
	Tena tsara daholo, fa misaotra.	They are really very well, thanks.
5.	Tianao ve ny tanananay?	Do you like our country?
	Tena tsara tokoa.	It's really very nice.
6.	Azonao ve izao, tompoko?	Do you understand now, sir?
	Azoko tokoa, fa misaotra.	I understand indeed, thanks.
7.	Tsara daholo ve izy?	Are they all well?
	Eny, tompoko. Tsara daholo izy.	Yes, sir. They are all well.

A.1 Narrative: A hot day

ny ándro	the weather, the day
mafána	hot
Mafána ny ándro.	The weather is hot.
Àndriamatóa	Mr.
mangatéta	thirsty
Mangatéta Àndriamatóa Smíth.	Mr. Smith is thirsty.
Tèna mangatéta Àndriamatóa Smíth.	Mr. Smith is really thirsty.
restaurànta	restaurant
amin'ny restauránta	to the restaurant
mankány	goes-there
Mankány amin'ny restauránta ìzy.	He goes to the restaurant.
mangátaka	requests, asks-for
labiéra	beer
dia	then, and
dia mangàtaka labiéra ìzy	and asks for beer
ny labiéra	the beer
ny mpiása	the waiter
èntin' ny mpiása	brought-by the waiter
Èntin' ny mpiása ny labiéra.	The waiter brings the beer.
mangatsíaka	cold
Mangatsíaka ny labiéra.	The beer is cold.
ìzy itý	it this
hoàtrínona	how-much?
Hoàtrínona ìzy itỳ?	How much is it?
hòy Àndriamatóa Smíth	says Mr. Smith

dia hòy Àndriamatóa Smíth	then says Mr. Smith
Día hòy Àndriamatóa Smíth, "Hoàtrínona Ìzy itý?"	Then Mr. Smith says, "How much is it?"

A.2 Final Narrative

Mafana ny andro.
Tena mangateta Andriamatoa Smith.
Mankany amin' ny restauranta izy.
Mangataka labiera izy.
Entin' ny mpiasa ny labiera.
Mangatsiaka ny labiera.
Dia hoy Andriamatoa Smith, 'Hoatrinona izy ity?'

A.3 Notes

1. In more formal speech, mangatéta may be replaced by mangètahéta, with the same meaning.

2. In order to call a waiter, don't call Mpiasa! but call 'Garçon!'

B.1 Pronunciation Practice

The sound tr is not really similar to any sound in English. It may be helpful, however, to listen to your own pronunciation of English 'true'. Then, to produce the Malagasy word pull the tongue back slightly from its position in English 'true' and pronounce the tr sound.

trósa	'debt'
tráno	'house'
misáotra	'thanks'
éfatra	'four'

The sound r is a trill, not at all like the sound in trano. Listen to the difference between the two sounds.

r		tr	
ráno	'water'	tráno	'house'
résaka	'talk'	trésaka	'smashed'

Practice the r sound

iráy	'one'
róa	'two'
áry	'and, thus'
arý	'over there'

B.2 The sound a in Malagasy has much the same sound whenever it occurs, except, of course, when it is whispered at the end of a word. Be careful not to use either the English vowel in 'cat' or the final sound in 'sofa' for the Malagasy a which is similar to a in English 'father'.

ány	'there'
áfaka	'able'
fály	'happy'
maká	'take!'
gága	'surprised'
tánana	'hand'

C.1 Practice Sentences (Repetition Drill)

1.	Aiza ny restauranta?	Where is the cafe?
	Aiza ny vady aman-janakao?	Where are your wife and children?
	Aiza ny fianakavianao?	Where is your family?
	Aiza ny labiera?	Where is the beer?
	Aiza ny mpiasa?	Where is the waiter?
	Aiza izy?	Where is he?

2.	Tsara ny andro.	The weather is nice.
	Mafana ny andro.	The weather is hot.
	Mangatsiaka ny andro.	The weather is cold.
	Mangatsiaka ny labiera.	The beer is cold.
3.	Mangateta Andriamatoa Smith.	Mr. Smith is thirsty.
	Mangateta izy.	He is thirsty.
	Mangateta aho.	I am thirsty.

Comment: The preceding statements may be converted to questions by inserting the question particle ve between the predicate and the subject.

4. Tsara ve ny andro?
Mafana ve ny andro?
Mangatsiaka ve ny andro?
Mangatsiaka ve ny labiera?
Mangateta ve izy?
Mangateta ve ianao? (more natural than "Am I thirsty?")

C.2 Grammar Statement

All of the preceding sentences (1 through 4), whether questions or statements, have in common normal Malagasy word order:

Predicate	Subject
tsara	ny andro
mangateta	aho
mangateta ve	izy?
aiza	ny mpiasa?
aiza	Smith?

The minimal predicate or subject is an independent word. Independent words are assigned to several major classes depending on their inflections and distributional properties. The several word classes will be discussed in more detail later. Satellite words are words which may not function as either predicate or subject. Satellite words may also be assigned to several classes on the basis of their distribution in the sentence. The non-minimal predicate or subject is an independent word to which one or several other independent or satellite words may be subordinated, e.g., Tena mangatsiaka ny labiera. Tena is subordinated to the independent predicate word mangatsiaka. ny is subordinated to the independent subject word labiera. The subject words in the preceding examples are either nouns (andro, mpiasa, labiera, Smith) or independent pronouns, (aho, ianao, izy) which replace nouns.

Mangateta Andriamatoa Smith.	Mr. Smith is thirsty.
Mangateta izy.	He is thirsty.

In addition to aho, ianao and izy there are three other independent pronouns. Izy ireo is a phrase which may be used to mean 'all of them' if the plural is to be specified.

Avy any Amerika izahay.	We (excluding the listener)
Avy any Amerika isika.	We (including the listener)
Avy any Amerika ianareo.	You (plural)
Avy any Amerika izy ireo.	They (all of them)

In summary:

	Singular		Plural	
1st. person	áho	'I'	izáhay	'we, not you (exclusive)
			isíka	'we and you' (or I and you) (inclusive)
2nd. person	ianáo	'you'	iànaréo	'you' (plural)
3rd. person	ízy	'he, she, it, they, as a group'	ìzy iréo	'all of them'

Comment: Isika is normally pronounced as if written itsika.

C.5 More Practice Sentences (Repetition Drill)

1.	Avy aiza ianao?	Where do you come from?
	Avy aiza ianareo?	Where do you all come from?
	Avy aiza izy ireo?	Where do they all come from?
2.	Tena mangateta aho.	I am really thirsty.
	Tena mangateta izahay.	We are really thirsty. (said by one person in a party to the waiter)
	Tena mangateta isika.	We are all of us really thirsty. (said by one person in the party to another)
3.	Mankany amin' ny restauranta izy.	He goes to the restaurant.
	Mankany amin' ny restauranta izy ireo.	They all go to the restaurant.

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Manao ahoana ny andro?	How is the weather?
	Tsara tokoa.	Very good.
2.	Aiza Andriamatoa Smith?	Where is Mr. Smith?
	Any amin' ny restauranta izy.	He is in the restaurant.
3.	Tsara ve ny labiera?	Is the beer good?
	Tsia, tsy tiako ny labiera.	No, I don't like the beer.
4.	Mangatsiaka ve ny labiera?	Is the beer cold?
	Tsia. Tsy mangatsiaka.	No. It's not cold.
5.	Mangatsiaka ve ny andro?	Is the weather cold?
	Tsy mangatsiaka mihitsy.	Not cold at all.

6.	Aiza ny labiera? Entin' ny mpiasa izy izao.	Where is the beer? The waiter is bringing it now.
7.	Aza fady kely, tompoko. Tsy azoko. Hoy izaho, 'Hoatrinona izy ity?'	Excuse me, sir. I don't understand. I said, "How much is it?"
8.	Aiza ny vady aman-janakao? Any amin' ny restauranta daholo izy.	Where are your wife and children? They are all in the restaurant.

A.1 Dialogue: In the restaurant

ínona	what
ínona no tìanáo	what liked-by-you
Ínona no tìanáo?	What would you like?
Àza fády, tómpoko? Inona no tìanáo?	Excuse me, sir. What would you like?
labiéra ànankiráy	beer one
labiéra lehibé ànankiráy	beer large one
Labiéra lehibé ànankiráy.	One large beer.
mba itòndráy	(polite) bring!
Mba itòndráy labiéra lehibé ànankiráy è.	Please bring one large beer.
Ény, tómpoko.	Yes, sir.
Misáotra.	Thanks. (on receiving the beer)
Hoàtrínona ìzy itý?	How much is it?

A.2 Final Dialogue

(a) Aza fady, tompoko. Inona no tianao?
(b) Mba itondray labiera lehibe anankiray e.
(a) Eny, tompoko.
(The waiter brings the beer.)
(b) Misaotra. Hoatrinona izy ity?

A.3 Notes

1. *e* is a particle used at the end of a sentence in direct address.

2. *Hoatrinona izy ity* is used as an equivalent to 'check, please'.

3. There is no consistent translation for the word, no. The function of no will be discussed later.

4. If your teacher says restaurant with French pronunciation he is using the French word. If he says restauranta, he has made a Malagasy word of the borrowed French word.

B.1 Pronunciation Practice

Voiced sounds are sounds produced with vocal pitch caused by vibration of the vocal cords. This vibration can be felt by placing the fingers on the throat at the adam's apple. Voiceless sounds are produced without vocal pitch. For voiceless sounds you can feel no vibration. In Malagasy all vowels except the whispered vowels are voiced. Of the consonants you have practiced or have used frequently,

f
s
p
t
k
ts
tr
} are voiceless

v
z
b
d
g
j
dr
} are voiced

Practice the pairs of words:

féry	'wound'	véry	'lost'
àsa	'work'	áza	'don't'
píka	'click'	bíka	'figure'
fáty	'corpse'	fády	'taboo'
kàkakáka	'giggle'	gága	'surprised'
tsófa	'saw'	Jófa	'Jofa' (boy's name)
trátra	'caught'	dràdradrádra	'scream'

B.2 Several sounds in Malagasy may be preceded by a nasal sound. The nasal sound is always produced at the same point in the mouth as is the sound that follows it. Thus in tómpoko 'sir' and mbá 'please', the nasal sound resembles m before p or b.

In antónina 'medium' and mandéha 'goes', the nasal sound resembles n before t or d.

In ankízy 'child' and mangátaka 'asks for', the nasal sound resembles ng in English 'hang' before k or g.

In normal speech you will probably hear some of the voiced sounds b, d, g preceded by these nasal sounds. In more deliberate speech you may also hear some of the voiceless sounds p, t, k preceded by nasal sounds, though never at the beginning of a word. Thus tómpoko 'sir' is pronounced as if spelled tópoko in normal speech, but in deliberate speech you may hear the nasal sound mp.

Practice the following words:

ámpy	'enough'
mbóla	'still'
miánto	'ceases'
andáo	'let's-go'
ankavía	'on-the-left'
angáno	'story'

C.1 Practice Sentences (Expansion Drills)

1.	Inona no tianao?	What do you want?
	Inona no tianao, tompoko?	What do you want, sir?
	Inona no tianao izao, tompoko?	What do you want now, sir?

2.	Mba itondray labiera.	Please bring beer.
	Mba itondray labiera anankiray.	Please bring one beer.
	Mba itondray labiera lehibe anankiray.	Please bring one large beer.
	Mba itondray labiera kely anankiray.	Please bring one small beer.

C.2 *Grammar Statement*

Post-clitic pronouns are pronouns attached directly to the end of a word:

ti*ako*	liked-by-*me*
azo*nao*	understood-by-*you*

-*ko*, -*nao*, are post-clitic pronouns. They may not be used alone; they are always attached to a stem. In *tiako* and *azonao*, the pronouns are attached to the stems *tia*- and *azo*-. These stems are verb stems. If the suffixed pronouns are attached to verb stems, they function as *agent pronouns*. Here are the other forms:

tía-ko	'liked-by-me'	tìa-náy	'liked-by-us' (exclusive)
tìa-náo	'liked-by-you'	tìa-ntsíka	'liked-by-us' (inclusive)
tía-ny	'liked-by-him/her/them'	tìa-naréo	'liked-by-you' (plural)

Note that only -*ko* and -*ny* are not stressed.

If the post-clitic pronouns are attached to noun stems, they function as possessive pronouns. The noun stem in the following examples is *tanána* 'country'.

tanána-ko	'country-my'
tanàna-náo	'country-your'
tanána-ny	'country-his/her/their'
tanàna-náy	'country-our (exclusive)'
tanàna-ntsíka	'country-our (inclusive)'
tanàna-naréo	'country-your (all of you)' (plural)

Notice that there is no third person plural form for the post-clitic pronouns. -ny serves for 'his, her, their', and even for 'its' in certain contexts.

C.3 More Practice Sentences (Substitution Drill)

1.	Aiza ny labierako?	Where is my beer?
	ny labieranay	our beer
2.	Tianao ve ny tananany?	Do you like our country?
	ny tananany	his country
3.	Tsara ve ny fianakavianao?	Is your family well?
	ny fianakaviany	his family
4.	Tsy azoko ny teninao.	I don't understand your speech.
	ny teniny	his speech
5.	Tena tsara ny tanananao.	Your country is really fine.
	ny tananantsika	our country
	ny tanananareo	your country
6.	Inona no tiany?	What does he want?
	tiantsika	we want (inclusive)
	tianay	we want (exclusive)
	tianareo	you (plural) want

C.4 More Practice Sentences (New Words and Expansion Drill)

kafé	'coffee'
kafè mahéry	'coffee strong' (which is served black)

1.	Mba itondray kafe.	Please bring coffee.
	Mba itondray kafe mahery.	Please bring black coffee.
	Mba itondray kafe mahery anankiray.	Please bring one black coffee.

	dité	'tea'
2.	Mba itondray dite.	Please bring tea.
	Mba itondray dite anankiray.	Please bring one tea.
	kóa	'also'
	ìnona kóa	'what also'
3.	Inona koa?	What else?
	Inona koa no tianao?	What else do you want?
	izáy	'just, only'
	izày ihány	'that only'
4.	Izay ihany.	That's all.
	Izay ihany, fa misaotra.	That's all, thanks.
5.	Inona koa?	What else?
	Inona koa no tianareo?	What else do you (pl.) want?
	Inona koa no tianareo izao?	What else do you want now?
6.	Dite mafana anankiray.	One hot tea.
	Kafe anankiray.	One coffee.
7.	Avy any Amerika izy.	He comes from America.
	Avy any Amerika Andriamatoa Smith.	Mr. Smith comes from America.
	Avy any Amerika koa Andriamatoa Smith.	Mr. Smith also comes from America.
	Avy any Amerika koa izahay.	We also come from America.
8.	Avereno.	Repeat.
	Avereno ny teninao.	Repeat your speech.
	Avereno daholo ny teninao.	Repeat all (of) your speech.
	Mba avereno daholo ny teninao.	Please repeat your speech.
	Mba avereno kely daholo ny teninao.	Please repeat all of your speech. (more polite)

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Manao ahoana ny fianakaviany? Tsara ihany ny fianakaviany.	How is his family? His family is just fine.
2.	Inona koa, tompoko? Izay ihany, tompoko.	What else, sir? That's all, sir.
3.	Inona koa, tompoko? Dite anankiray ihany.	What else, sir? Just one tea.
4.	Izay ihany ve no tianao? Tsia. Mba itondray kafe mahery anankiray.	Is that all you want? No, please bring one strong coffee.
5.	Mba mangatsiaka ve any Amerika? Tena mangatsiaka.	Is it cold there in America? It's really cold.

LESSON 6

A.1 Narrative: Going to a shop

àvy áo	come (from) therein
àvy áo amin' ny rèstauránta	come (from) therein in the restaurant
Àvy áo amin' ny rèstauránta Àndriamatóa Smíth,	Mr. Smith comes out of the restaurant,
manáraka	follows, following
ny arabé	the avenue, street
manàraka ny arabé	follows the avenue
mandéha	walks, goes
dìa mandéha manáraka ny arabé.	then walks along the avenue.
tè-hivídy	wants (to) buy
sigára	cigarette
Tè-hivídy sigára ìzy,	He wants to buy cigarettes,
mitády	looks (for)
gazéty	newspaper
áry	and, and also
àry mitàdy gazéty.	and (he's) looking for a newspaper
àmin' ny tràno fìvarótana	to the house for-selling
mankáo	goes-therein
mankáo àmin' ny tràno fìvarótana	goes-therein to a shop
Mankáo àmin' ny tràno fìvarótana ìzy.	He goes into a shop.

A.2 Final Narrative

Avy ao amin' ny restauranta Andriamatoa Smith,
dia mandeha manaraka ny arabe.
Te-hividy sigara izy, ary mitady gazety.
Mankao amin' ny trano fivarotana izy.

A.3 Notes

Trano fivarotana is a store or shop, in this case a shop where diverse small articles may be bought.

B.1 Pronunciation Practice

K, when following *i*, sounds quite different than after the other vowels. Listen to the difference and try to reproduce it. The *k* following *i* may sound a little like the English sound in *c*ute, whereas the *k* following other vowels is more like the sound in English *c*ot.

i Kóto	boy's name
akány	nest
isíka	we
sáka	cat
alíka	dog

G following *i* shows a similar difference, sounding somewhat like the sound in English ar*g*ue.

gága	surprised
sigára	cigarette
migóka	gulp
gazéty	newspaper

B.2 The sounds *tr* and *dr* are produced similarly, except that *tr* is completely voiceless and *dr* is voiced. Practice the following pairs or separate words:

tr		*dr*	
tráka	'left'	dráko	'awkward'
tratráro	'pursue!'	midràdradrádra	'weep, scream'

and with a preceding nasal sound:

ntr		ndr	
miántra	'pity'	mitóndra	'brings'
an-tráno	'at home'	itòndráy	'bring!'
		indríndra	'very'

C.1 Practice Sentences (Substitution Drill)

1.	Mafana ny andro.	The weather is hot.
	ny kafe	the coffee
	ny dite	the tea
	ny labiera	the beer
2.	Hoatrinona izy ity?	How much (is) it?
	ny labiera	the beer
	ny kafe	the coffee
	ny dite	the tea
	ny gazety	the newspaper
3.	Inona no tianao?	What do you want?
	tiany	does he want
	tianareo	do you (pl.) want
	tiantsika	do we (incl.) want

C.2 New Words

tàratásy	'letter paper, letter'
Te-hividy taratasy izy.	He wants to buy paper.
valópy	'envelope'
Te-hividy valopy koa izy.	He also wants to buy envelopes.
àfokásiaka	'match'
Te-hividy afokasiaka izy.	He wants to buy matches.
sy	'and'
Te-hividy afokasiaka sy sigara izy.	He wants to buy matches and cigarettes.

Comment: sy connects two equal sentence parts.

C.3 More Practice Sentences (Substitution Drill)

1.	Mitady sigara aho.	I'm looking for cigarettes.
	valopy	envelopes
	gazety	a newspaper
	afokasiaka	matches
	taratasy	paper
	restauranta	a restaurant
	trano fivarotana	a shop
2.	Te-hividy gazety ve ianao?	Do you want to buy a newspaper?
	labiera	a beer
	afokasiaka	matches
	sigara	cigarettes
	valopy	envelopes
	taratasy	paper
	kafe	coffee
3.	Mangataka labiera izy.	He asks for beer.
	sigara	cigarettes
	kafe	coffee
	dite	tea
	afokasiaka	matches
	taratasy	paper
	gazety	a newspaper

C.4 Grammar Statement

The substitutions in the preceding sentences are all nouns. Malagasy nouns are not inflected for number. They are translated as singular or plural, depending on which seems more appropriate in the context.

Mangataka afokasiaka izy.	He asks for matches or, He asks for a match.
Mangataka afokasiaka anankiray izy.	He asks for one, or a single, match.

C.5 More Practice Sentences (Repetition Drill)

1.	Mangataka labiera izy.	He asks for beer.
2.	Mangataka labiera mangatsiaka izy.	He asks for cold beer.
3.	Mangataka kafe izy.	He asks for coffee.
4.	Mangataka kafe mahery izy.	He asks for black coffee.
5.	Mangatsiaka ny labiera.	The beer is cold.
6.	Mahery ny kafe.	The coffee is black (strong).

C.6 Grammar Statement

The sentences 5 and 6 above contain the independent words mangatsiaka and mahery as predicates. In sentences 2 and 4 these same words are subordinated to the nouns labiera and kafe. Mangatsiaka and mahery are functioning as adjectives. Independent words functioning as adjectives are usually placed after the word they modify.

C.7 More Practice Sentences (Repetition Drill)

1.	Mankao amin' ny restauranta kely izy.	He goes into a small restaurant.
	Mankao amin' ny restauranta tsara izy.	He goes into a nice restaurant.
2.	Mitady valopy lehibe aho.	I'm looking for large envelopes.
	Mitady valopy kely aho.	I'm looking for small envelopes.
3.	Avy any amin' ny tanana kely izahay.	We come from a small country.
	Avy any amin' ny tanana lehibe izahay.	We come from a large country.
	Avy any amin' ny tanana tsara izahay.	We come from a fine country.
	Avy any amin' ny tanana mangatsiaka izahay.	We come from a cold country.

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Aiza ny vady aman-janakao?	Where are your wife and children?
	Any amin' ny restauranta.	There in the restaurant.
2.	Azonao ve tompoko?	Do you understand, sir?
	Eny. Azoko kely ihany.	Yes, I understand only a little.
3.	Miadana tokoa ny mpiasa.	The waiter is very slow.
	Eny. Aiza izy izao?	Yes, where is he now?
4.	Mahery tokoa ny sigaranao.	Your cigarettes are very strong.
	Tsia. Tsy mahery mihitsy.	No. Not strong at all.
5.	Mankany amin' ny trano fivarotana aho.	I'm going to the shop.
	Izahay koa.	We, too.
6.	Mitady sigara ve ianao?	Are you looking for cigarettes?
	Tsia, mitady afokasiaka ihany aho.	No, I'm only looking for matches.
7.	Te-hividy valopy ve ianao?	Do you want to buy envelopes?
	Taratasy ihany.	Just paper.
8.	Aiza izy?	Where is he?
	Avy ao amin' ny trano fivarotana izy.	He's coming out of the shop.
9.	Mangataka dite ve ianao?	Are you asking for tea?
	Tsia. Tsy tiako mihitsy ny dite.	No. I don't like tea at all.

A.1 Dialogue: In the shop

no tadìavináo	looked-for-by-you
Ínona no tadiàvináo, tómpoko?	What are you looking for, sir?
sigàra irày paké	cigarette one package
Sigàra irày paké.	One package (of) cigarettes.
oméo	give!
Mba omèo kèly sigára irày paké.	Please give (me) one package of cigarettes.
anànanáo	had-by-you
Ínona ny gazéty anànanáo?	What newspapers do you have?
làny dahólo	used-up completely
Làny dahólo ny gazétiko.	My newspapers are all sold out.
Làny dahólo ny gazétiko, tómpoko.	My newspapers are all sold out, sir.
mèty ahitáko	can be-found-by-me
Áiza no mèty ahitàko gazéty?	Where can I find a newspaper?
izány	then (as a result)
Àiza izány no mba mèty ahitàko gazéty?	Where, then, can I find a newspaper?
ào àmin ' ny fivaròtam-bóky	there in a shop-(for)-books.
jeréo	look!
Jeréo ào àmin' ny fivaròtam-bóky.	Look at a bookstore.
Jeréo ào àmin ny fivaròtam-bóky lehibé, tómpoko.	Look at a large bookstore, sir.

A.2 Final Dialogue

(a) Inona no tadiavinao, tompoko?
(b) Mba omeo kely sigara iray pake.
(b) Inona ny gazety anananao?
(a) Lany daholo ny gazetiko, tompoko.
(b) Aiza izany no mba mety ahitako gazety?
(a) Jereo ao amin' ny fivarotam-boky lehibe, tompoko.

A.3 Notes

1. You have already noticed that ámin' is not always equivalent to English 'in'. Ámin' functions as a 'connector' - but is not equivalent to any one English preposition.

2. Librairie, a French word, is often used in conversation to mean 'bookstore.'

B. Pronunciation Practice

Another pair of sounds which are produced similarly is ts and j. Ts is voiceless and j is voiced. The sounds are respectively similar to hats and adds. Just as you used the English phrase 'that's all' in order to practice the sound ts initially, try saying 'adds up' rapidly to get the initial sound of Malagasy jíro 'light'.

tsámaka	'sharp'	jámba	'blind'
mitsánaka	'dips'	mijánona	'stops'
tsétsoka	'talker'	jéjo	'coquette'

Both these sounds may be preceded by a nasal pronounced in the same position in the mouth, e.g., nts and nj. Nts, however, is heard rarely in normal, rapid speech:

antsóna	'called'	manjóno	'fishes'
tsíntsina	'saved'	mijínja	'harvests'

C.1 Practice Sentences (Conversion Drills)

1. mba -- kely

(a) Mba omeo sigara iray pake. — Please give (me) one package of cigarettes.

mba - kely Mba omeo kely sigara iray pake.

(b) Mba avereno ny teninao. — Please repeat your speech.

mba - kely Mba avereno kely ny teninao.

(c) Mba itondray labiera lehibe. — Please bring a large beer.

mba - kely Mba itondray kely labiera lehibe.

(d) Mba jereo ao amin' ny fivarotam-boky. — Please look at a bookstore.

mba - kely Mba jereo kely ao amin' ny fivarotam-boky.

2. tsy

(a) Tena mafana ny kafe. — The coffee is really hot.

tsy Tsy tena mafana ny kafe.

(b) Mankany amin' ny trano-fivarotana izy. — He's going to a shop.

tsy Tsy mankany amin' ny trano-fivarotana izy.

(c) Avy any Washingtona izy. — He comes from Washington.

tsy Tsy avy any Washingtona izy.

(d) Tena tsara ny restauranta. — The restaurant is really nice.

tsy Tsy tena tsara ny restauranta.

(e) Tena mangateta izahay. — We are really thirsty.

tsy Tsy tena mangateta izahay.

3. ve

(a) Lany daholo ny sigara. — The cigarettes are all gone.

ve Lany daholo ve ny sigara?

(b) Ao daholo ny fianakaviany. His family is all there.

ve Ao daholo ve ny fianakaviany?

(c) Tena mahery ny dite. The tea is really strong.

ve Tena mahery ve ny dite?

(d) Te-hividy kafe ianao. You want to buy coffee.

ve Te-hividy kafe ve ianao?

(e) Entin' ny mpiasa ny labiera. The waiter brought the beer.

ve Entin' ny mpiasa ve ny labiera?

(f) Mandeha manaraka ny arabe izy ireo. They are walking along the avenue.

ve Mandeha manaraka ny arabe ve izy ireo?

(g) Tianareo ny labiera mangatsiaka. You (pl.) like cold beer.

ve Tianareo ve ny labiera mangatsiaka?

(h) Mangataka sigara mahery izy. He is asking for strong cigarettes.

ve Mangataka sigara mahery ve izy?

Comment: Ve is placed after the complete predicate in sentences with normal word order.

C.2 Grammar Statement

Numbers from 1-10 are as follows:

iráy	'one', or ísa 'one'	énina	'six'
róa	'two'	fíto	'seven'
télo	'three'	válo	'eight'
éfatra	'four'	sívy	'nine'
dímy	'five'	fólo	'ten'

Either *iráy* or *ísa* 'one' is used in counting. Either *iráy* or *anankiráy*, which mean 'one' or 'a single one', may modify a noun.

or	labiera iray	one beer
	labiera anankiray	one beer, a single beer

Preceding a quantifying noun such as *pake*, only *iray* is used.

sigara iray pake.	one package of cigarettes.

Practice using the numbers by substituting them in the following sentences.

1. Mba omeo valopy *iray*.
   2 - 10

2. Mba omeo afokasiaka *iray* pake.
   2 - 10

C.3 New Words

amèrikána	'American'
Mba omeo kely sigara amerikana.	Please give (me) American cigarettes.
frantsáy	'French'
Mba omeo kely sigara frantśay.	Please give (me) French cigarettes.
màlagásy	'Malagasy' (adj.)
Mba itondray labiera malagasy anankiray.	Please bring one Malagasy beer.

C.4 Grammar Statement

You may have noticed that some Malagasy words are composed of parts. *Azonao*, for instance is composed of a stem *azo*- and a post-clitic -*nao*. Also *mitady* is composed of a prefix *mi*- and a stem -*tady*. *Tadiavinao* is composed of a related stem *tadiav*-, a suffix -*i*-, and the post-clitic -*nao*. If you observe the relationship among the following words, you will see an important aspect of word formation in Malagasy.

prefix -	stem -	suffix -	post-clitic		
	tèni		náo	tèninnáo	'speech-your'
mi	tenén	a		mitenéna	'speak!'
mi	tény			mitény	'speaks'
mi	tády			mitády	'looks-for'
	tadiàv	i	náo	tadiàvinnáo	'looked-for-by-you'
mi	tadiáv	a		mitadiáva	'look-for!'

The core of the word carries the basic meaning. The core is fairly constant in shape. It is called the root. Many roots are used alone, as full words, for example, tsara 'fine', teny 'speech', lany 'finished'. But roots also enter into the formation of stems. Two types of stems must be distinguished: (1) Prefixing stems to which prefixes only may be added, e.g., mi-tády, mi-tény. The prefixing stem usually has the same stress as the root. And (2) suffixing stems or stems to which suffixes are added (and often prefixes as well). Suffixing stems usually have the root stress moved one syllable toward the end of the word. Suffixing stems may also show some other changes or additions to the root form of the word; e.g.,

tády - tadiàv-i-náo
tény - mi-tenén-a

The post-clitic pronouns are not suffixes, and are added to either prefixing or suffixing stems, depending on the word formed.

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Inona no tadiaviny? Valopy sy taratasy.	What is he looking for? Envelopes and paper.
2.	Manao ahoana ny fianakavinao? Tsara daholo tokoa, fa misaotra.	How is your family? They are all very well, thank you.

3.	Aiza no mety ahitanay gazety amerikana?	Where can we find an American newspaper?
	Ao amin' ny trano fivarotana.	There in the shop.
4.	Inona no entin' ny mpiasa?	What did the waiter bring?
	Ny kafeanao.	Your coffee.
5.	Mba omeo kely sigara frantsay.	Please give (me) French cigarettes.
	Lany daholo ny sigara frantsay.	The French cigarettes are sold out.
6.	Inona ny sigara anananao?	What cigarettes do you have?
	Frantsay sy malagasy.	French and Malagasy.
7.	Aiza ny fivarotam-boky frantsay?	Where is a French bookstore?
	Aza fady, tompoko. Tsy azoko ny teninao.	Excuse me, sir. I don't understand your speech.
8.	Inona no tadiavinao, tompoko?	What are you looking for, sir?
	Mba omeo kely afokasiaka roa pake.	Please give (me) two packages of matches.
	Izay ihany ve?	Is that all?
	Eny, tompoko.	Yes, sir.
9.	Mba omeo kely sigara amerikana telo pake.	Please give (me) three packages of American cigarettes.
	Eny, tompoko. Izay ihany ve no tadiavinao?	Yes, sir. Is that all you're looking for?
	Tsia. Mba omeo gazety iray koa.	No. Please give (me) a newspaper, too.

A.1 Narrative: A trip

i Rakóto	a proper name
tàny Toamásina	there (past) to Tamatave.
nandéha	went
Nandèha tàny Toamásina i Rakóto.	Rakoto went to Tamatave.
hèrinándro	week
nipétraka	stayed
Nipetráka hèrinàndro tàny ìzy.	He stayed there a week.
tèto Antànanarívo	here (past) (to) Tananarive
nivérina	returned
Nivérina tèto Antànanarívo ìzy,	He returned to Tananarive,
tàmin' ny námany	with the friend-his
nirésaka	talked, chatted
dia nirésaka tàmin' ny námany.	and talked with a friend.

A.2 Final Narrative

Nandeha tany Toamasina i Rakoto.
Nipetraka herinandro tany izy.
Niverina teto Antananarivo izy, dia niresaka tamin' ny namany.

A.3 Notes

1. Tananarive and Tamatave are the French and international names for the capital city, Antananarivo, and for the major port city, Toamasina, respectively.

2. Rakoto is a family name. The preceding i signals the fact that it is a proper name, usually of a person, but sometimes of a place. Before proper

2

names beginning with *Ra*- the *i* may be omitted. The word for 'Mr.', *Andriamatoa*, may also be used before *Rakoto*. *Andriamatoa Rakoto* is more formal than *i Rakoto*.

B. *Pronunciation Practice*

In rapid normal speech, sequences of *i* (or *y*) and a following *a*, if unstressed, may be pronounced as *e*, even when the *y* occurs at the end of one word and the *a* at the beginning of the next word.

Àvy àn*y* *A*meríka àho.	I come from America.
Mankán*y* *a*n-tráno ìzy.	He's going home.
D*ia* hóy ìzy:	Then he said:

But with stress, *iá* or *ía* are not pronounced as *e*.

Tsía.	No.
Tsy ázoko.	I don't understand.

C.1 *Practice Sentences* (Substitution Drills)

1. Niverina teto *Antananarivo* aho. — I returned here to *Tananarive*.

    Toamasina
    Washingtona
    New Yorka
    Amerika

2. Nipetraka herinandro tany *aho*. — *I* stayed there a week.

    izahay
    izy
    izy ireo
    ny fianakaviny
    ny namany

3. Nipetraka ray andro tany aho.	I stayed there one day.
roa	
telo	
efatra	
dimy	
folo	

Comment: Andro in this sentence means 'day'. The number precedes the noun here as it does with other quantifying nouns. The form of the word 'one' in this case is ray.

C.2 New Words

bóky	'book'
Aiza ny boky malagasy?	Where is the Malagasy book?
Aiza ny bokiko?	Where is my book?
vády	'wife', or 'husband' - spouse'
Niverina teto Washingtona ny vadiko.	My wife returned to Washington.
Manao ahoana ny vadinao?	How is your wife?
tráno	'house'
Tsara tokoa ny tranonao.	Your house is very pretty.
an-tráno	'in/to/at the house' or 'home'.
Nankany an-trano aho.	I went home.
Nipetraka tao an-tranoko ny namany.	His friend stayed there at my house.

C.3 More Practice Sentences (Variation Drill)

1.	Mitady gazety aho.	I'm looking for a newspaper.
	Nitady gazety aho.	I was looking for a newspaper.
2.	Mankany an-trano ny vadiko.	My wife is going home.
	Nankany an-trano ny vadiko.	My wife went home.
3.	Miresaka amin' ny namany izy.	He's talking with his friend.
	Niresaka tamin' ny namany izy.	He was talking with his friend.

4.	Mangataka boky ny namako.	My friend is asking for a book.
	Nangataka boky ny namako.	My friend asked for a book.
5.	Mipetraka telo andro eto Amerika aho.	I'm staying three days here in America.
	Nipetraka telo andro teto Amerika aho.	I have stayed three days here in America.
6.	Mangatsiaka ny andro eto Washingtona.	The weather is cold here in Washington.
	Nangatsiaka ny andro teto Washingtona.	The weather was cold here in Washington.

C.4 Grammar Statement

Verbs in Malagasy are a class of words which are inflected for the imperative. Most verbs are also inflected for tense. Three tenses, present, past, and future are marked by prefixes. Some verbs are defective - that is, they are not marked for all three tenses. Active verbs, however, with one or two exceptions, are marked for all three tenses. In this lesson we are concerned with the present and past tense markers of active verbs.

Mandeha izy.	He's going, or he goes.
Nandeha izy.	He was going, or he went.

m- marks present tense on active verb stems.

n- marks past tense on active verb stems.

The present tense may translate English 'go', 'goes', 'is going'. The past tense denotes any time specified as anterior to the moment of speaking, and thus may translate English 'went', 'has gone', 'had gone', or 'was going'.

A small group of words (which are not verbs) have a different past tense marker. These words have no prefix to indicate present time, but prefix a t- to indicate past time. Of the words in this group, you are familiar with:

		Past
ány	'there'	tány
áo	'therein'	táo
éto	'here'	této
áminy	'with', 'for'	táminy (in the meaning 'with', and 'for')
áiza	'where?'	táiza

C.5 More Practice Sentences (Response drill)

1.	Taiza ianao tany Amerika?	Where were you (there) in America?
	Tao Washingtona aho.	I was (there) in Washington.
2.	Niresaka tamin' ny mpiasa ve ianao?	Were you talking with the waiter?
	Niresaka tamin' ny namako aho.	I was talking with my friend.
3.	Niverina avy tany Toamasina ve ianao?	Did you return from Tamatave?
	Niverina avy tany Amerika aho.	I returned from America.
4.	Taiza ianao?	Where were you?
	Nitady ny namako tao an-tranony aho.	I was looking for my friend at his house.

C.6 Grammar Statement

Note that many words which are translated as adjectives have the form of active verbs, e.g.,

Mangatsiaka ny andro.	The weather is cold.
Nangatsiaka ny andro.	The weather was cold.

If the active verb form is used as a modifier of a noun, however, it occurs only in the present tense form.

Mangataka labiera mangatsiaka izy.	He asks for cold beer.
Nangataka labiera mangatsiaka izy.	He asked for cold beer.

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Taiza ny namanao?	Where was your friend?
	Tao amin' ny restauranta izy	He was there in the restaurant.
2.	Inona no tadiavinao, tompoko?	What do you want, sir?
	Mba itondray labiera malagasy anankiray.	Please bring one Malagasy beer.
3.	Taiza ianao?	Where were you?
	Tao amin' ny fivarotam-boky aho.	I was there in the book store.
4.	Tianao ve i Toamasina?	Do you like Tamatave?
	Tiako tokoa.	I like (it) very much.
5.	Aiza no mety ahitako ny namanao?	Where can I find your friend?
	Jereo ao amin' ny restauranta izy.	Look there in the restaurant for him.
6.	Nangataka kafe mahery ve ianao?	Did you ask for strong coffee?
	Eny, tompoko, fa misaotra.	Yes, sir. Thank you.
7.	Nangatsiaka ve ny andro tany Washingtona?	Was the weather cold there in Washington?
	Nangatsiaka ihany.	Yes, it was cold. (was-cold only)
8.	Nipetraka herinandro tao an-tranoko i Rakoto.	Rakoto stayed a week (there) at my house.
	Dia mba aiza izy izao?	And where is he now?

LESSON 9

A.1 Dialogue: Talking about the weather

ny tàny Toamásina	the (being) there (past) (in) Tamatave
nànao ahóana	did how
Nànaó ahóana ny tàny Toamásina?	How was it there (in) Tamatave?
nàhafináritra	was-pleasing
Nànao ahóana ny tàny Toamásina, nàhafináritra vé?	How was it there in Tamatave, pleasant?
Tèna nàhafinàritra mihítsy.	Really pleasant indeed.
ny órana	rain
tsy àvy vè ny órana	not come? the rain
Tsy àvy vè ny órana?	Didn't (it) rain?
fóana	always
Tsía. Nafàna fòana tány.	No. It was hot all the time there.

A.2 Final Dialogue

(a) Nanao ahoana ny tany Toamasina - nahafinaritra ve?
(b) Tena nahafinaritra mihitsy.
(a) Tsy avy ve ny orana?
(b) Tsia. Nafana foana tany.

B. Pronunciation Practice

Identical vowels in sequence, unless separated by a distinct pause, are reduced to a single vowel. Practice a slow, deliberate, and a rapid, normal pronunciation of the following phrases. The underlined vowel will be lost in normal style.

Mba avereno.	Please repeat.
Hoatrinona izy ity.	How much is it?
Kely ihany.	Just a little.
Avy any Amerika aho.	I come from America.

C.1 Practice Sentences (Substitution Drills)

1.	Nanao ahoana ny tany Toamasina?	How was it there in Tamatave?
	Antananarivo	
	Amerika	
	Washingtona	
2.	Tena nahafinaritra mihitsy.	Really pleasant indeed.
	nafana	
	nangatsiaka	
	kely	
	tsara	

Comment: Tsara and kely have no past tense marker.

3.	Nafana foana tany.	It was hot all the time there.
	nangatsiaka	
	nahafinaritra	

Expansion Drills

4.	(a)	Nafana foana tany.	It was hot all the time there.
	(b)	Nafana foana tany Toamasina.	It was hot all the time there in Tamatave.
5.	(a)	Nahafinaritra foana teto.	It was always pleasant here.
	(b)	Nahafinaritra foana teto an-trano.	It was always pleasant here at home.

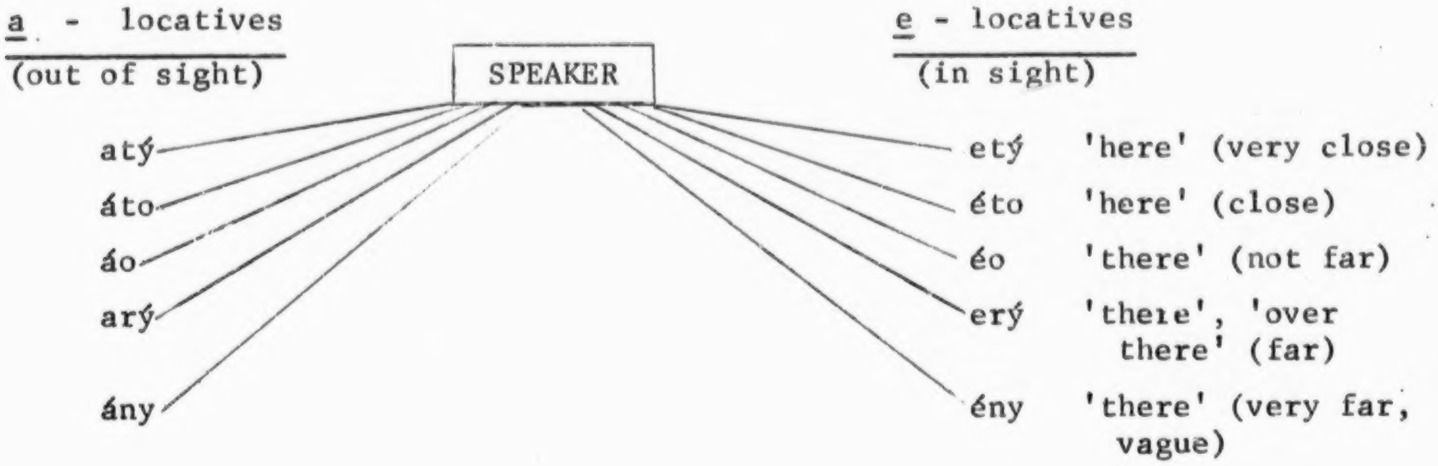
6.	(a)	Avy izy.	He's coming.
	(b)	Avy any izy.	He comes from there.
	(c)	Avy any Amerika izy.	He comes from there (in) America.
	(d)	Avy any amin' ny restauranta izy.	He's coming from a restaurant.

C.2 Grammar Statement

Any 'there' represents agroup of words which may be used (1) alone to indicate locations [6. (a) & (b) above]; (2) with a directly following name of a country or city [6. (c) above]; (3) with the name of a place prefixed by an- [5. (b) above]; or (4) with a following locator phrase [6. (d) above].

This group of words marks past tense by a t- prefix. We will call this group locatives. Locatives provide separate forms to indicate locations within sight and out of sight of the speaker. A locative stem beginning with a such as ato or t-ato (past) indicates that the location referred to is not in the speaker's sight or is vague in regard to location. A locative stem beginning with e such as eto or t-eto (past) indicates that the location referred to is in the speaker's sight.

A further distinction is provided by separate forms to indicate relative distance from the speaker. A diagram may help to illustrate the distinctions associated with the more commonly used locatives.


a - locatives
(out of sight)
SPEAKER
e - locatives
(in sight)
atý
áto
áo
arý
ány
etý
éto
éo
erý
ény
'here' (very close)
'here' (close)
'there' (not far)
'there', 'over there' (far)
'there' (very far, vague)

C.3 More Practice Sentences (Repetition Drill)

1. e - locatives

Ety ny bokinao.	Your book is right here. (speaker holds the book)
Eto ny tranony.	His house is here. (speaker is near the house or its location)
Eo ny tranony.	His house is there. (speaker is not far from the house or its location)
Ery ny tranony.	His house is over there.

2. a - locatives

Aty an-tranoko ny bokiny.	His book is right here in my house. (speaker doesn't see the book but knows it is very near)
Ato an-tranoko ny bokiny.	His book is somewhere here in my house. (speaker doesn't see the book and doesn't know exactly where in the house it is)
Ao an-tranoko ny bokiny.	His book is there in my house. (speaker is probably just outside the house)
Any an-tranoko ny bokiny.	His book is somewhere there in my house. (speaker is far away from the house)

Comment: In these sentences, eny and ary are omitted. Usually not all these locatives are appropriate in any one sentence. The past tense forms may be substituted for the present tense forms in each of the preceding sentences.

3. Jereo ao amin' ny fivarotam-boky.	Look there in the bookstore. (bookstore is probably very near)

	Jereo any amin' ny fivarotam-boky.	Look there at a bookstore. (bookstore is probably far and not definitely specified)
4.	Avy any Toamasina izy.	He comes from Tamatave. (speaker is in Tananarive)
	Avy aty Toamasina izy.	He comes from Tamatave. (speaker is in Tamatave)
5.	Avy tany amin' ny restauranta aho.	I came from the restaurant. (rather far)
	Avy tao amin' ny restauranta aho.	I came from the restaurant. (not far)
6.	Niverina taty amin' ny fivarotam-boky izy.	He came back right here to the bookstore. (speaker is inside bookstore)
7.	Aty amin' ny namako izy.	He's here at my friend's (house).
	Ao amin' ny namako izy.	He's there at my friend's (house). (not far)
8.	Niverina tao amin' ny fivarotam-boky izy.	He came back there to the bookstore. (speaker is outside bookstore, but not far away)
9.	Niverina tany amin' ny fivarotam-boky izy.	He went back there to the bookstore. (speaker is far from the bookstore)

C.4 Grammar Statement

The locatives form active verbs by means of a prefix: present and past time are marked by m- for present, and n- for past. These active verbs in general mean to go where the locative stem indicates. For example:

PRECEDING PAGES MISSING

C.5 More Practice Sentences (Conversion Drill)

Change either present or past tense verb forms to future.

1. Nafana ve ny andro? hafana	Was the weather hot?
2. Nangataka dite amin' ny mpiasa aho. hangataka	I asked the waiter for tea.
3. Mipetraka ao amin' ny namako aho. hipetraka	I stay here at my friend's (house).
4. Nankao amin' ny namanao aho. hankao	I went there to your friend's (house).
5. Miresaka amin' ny namako izy. hiresaka	He is talking with my friend.
6. Nividy gazety malagasy ve ianao? hividy	Did you buy a Malagasy newspaper?
7. Mankany amin' ny restauranta i Rabe. hankany	Rabe is going to the restaurant.
8. Mangatsiaka ve aty? hangatsiaka	Is it cold here?

C.6 Grammar Statement

In the preceding lesson, you probably noticed that roots such as avy 'come', and tsara 'fine', and any 'there, be there' were not marked for past tense. These same root words may be preceded by ho, which indicates future time.

C.7 More Practice Sentences (Repetition Drill)

1.	Ho avy ve ny orana?	Will it rain?
2.	Mety ho avy ny orana.	It could rain.
3.	Ho lany daholo ny valopiko.	My envelopes will be all gone.
4.	Ho tsara ve ny andro?	Will the weather be nice?
5.	Mety ho tsara ny andro.	The weather may be nice.
6.	Ho tonga izy.	He will arrive.
7.	Ho aiza ianareo amin' ny folo?	Where will you (pl.) go at ten (o'clock)?
8.	Ho aty aho.	I will be here.
9.	Tsy ho ao ny namako.	My friend won't be there.
10.	Handeha ho any Amerika i Rakoto.	Rakoto is going to America.

C.8 Grammar Statement

The locatives may also be preceded by ho, indicating future time, but only if no other future marker occurs in the clause. The exception to this rule is the verb handeha, 'will go', which may be accompanied by a future form.

The future marker ho combined with avy or any of the locatives indicating some distance from the speaker may carry the meaning of motion toward the place indicated. Note that the future verb forms such as hankaty, hankao, hankany, etc. have much the same translations as the corresponding locatives preceded by ho.

C.9 More Practice Sentences (Repetition and Conversion Drills)

1.	Ho avy aty Amerika ry Rakoto.	The Rakotos will come here to America.
2.	Ho avy eto ny namanao.	Your friend will be here.
3.	Hipetraka aty amin' ny namako aho.	I'll stay here at my friend's (house).
4.	Hangatsiaka ve aty?	Will it be cold here?
5.	Hitady boky any amin' ny fivarotam-boky aho.	I'll look for a book in the bookstore.
6.	Ho any Madagasikara izy.	He will go to Madagascar.

Convert the past forms to future.

7. Niresaka tamin' ny mpiasa izy. hiresaka - amin'	He was talking with the waiter.
8. Niverina taty Madagasikara aho. hiverina - aty	I returned here to Madagascar.
9. Nitady gazety tao amin' ny fivorotam-boky aho. hitady - ao	I was looking for a newspaper there in the bookstore.
10. Nipetraka tany an-tranoko izy. hipetraka - any	He lived there at my house.

D. Practice Dialogues

1. Mba ao amin' ny restauranta ve i Rabe?	Is Rabe there in the restaurant?
Mety ho ao ihany izy.	Maybe he (just) will be there.
2. Hipetraka aty ve ianao?	Will you be staying here?
Eny, hipetraka herinandro aty aho.	Yes, I'll be staying here a week.
3. Nipetraka telo andro tao Washingtona ve izy?	Did he stay three days there in Washington?
Nipetraka tao dimy andro izy.	He stayed there five days.
4. Hoatrinona ny gazety anankiray?	How much is one newspaper?
Aza fady, tompoko, fa lany daholo ny gazety.	I'm sorry, sir, but the newspapers are all sold out.
5. Tsara daholo ve ny vady aman-janakao?	Are your wife and children all well?
Eny, tsara ihany izy, fa misaotra.	Yes, they are just fine, thanks.

6.	Avy foana ve ny orana tany Madagasikara?	Did it rain all the time there in Madagascar?
	Tsia. Tsisy orana mihitsy tany.	No, there wasn't any rain at all there.
7.	Ho aiza ianao izany?	Where are you going, then?
	Mba ho ao amin' ny trano fivarotana aho.	I'll go to the shop.
8.	Inona ny sigara mba anananao?	What (kind of) cigarettes do you have?
	Sigara frantsay sy malagasy, tompoko.	There are French and Malagasy cigarettes, sir.
9.	Tianao ve ny dite mangatsiaka?	Do you like cold tea?
	Kafe mafana no tiako.	Hot coffee is what I like.
10.	"Inona no labiera tianao?" hoy ny mpiasa.	"What kind of beer do you like?" the waiter asked.
	"Labiera amerikana," hoy Andriamatoa Smith.	"American beer," Mr. Smith said.
11.	Ho aiza izy?	Where is he going?
	Maika ho any amin' ny namako izy.	He's in a hurry to go to my friend's.

A.1 Dialogue: A visit and introductions

Màndrosóa	come-in!
Màndrosóa, tómpoko o.	Come in, sir.
Izy no vádiko.	This is my wife.
Ranáivo	a proper name
Izy no Àndriamatóa Ranáivo.	This is Mr. Ranaivo.
fály	happy, glad
màhafántatra	become acquainted, get-to-know
fàly màhafántatra anào	happy (to) meet you.
Fàly màhafántatra anào, tómpoko.	I'm glad to meet you, sir.
Fàly màhafántatra anào, tómpoko.	I'm glad to meet you, ma'am.
ka	but so, and so
mipetráha	sit-down!
áry	(particle)
Ka mipetráha àry, tómpoko.	But do sit down, sir.

A.2 Final Dialogue

(a) Mandrosoa, tompoko o. Izy no vadiko. Izy no Andriamatoa Ranaivo.
(b) Faly mahafantatra anao, tompoko.
(c) Faly mahafantatra anao, tompoko.
(a) Ka mipetraha ary, tompoko.

A.3 Notes

1. Andriamatoa, 'Mr.', is used as a form of address only for a man.

   If you are speaking to a married woman or to an older woman the form is Ramatóa, 'Mrs.'. Young, unmarried women are addressed as Ramatòa kély, 'Miss'. Repeat the preceding dialogue but introduce 'Mrs. Ranaivo', Ramatóa Ranáivo.

2. A very frequent alternative to màhafántatra in introductions is màhalala which has about the same meaning. Repeat the preceding dialogue but let the two people who have just been introduced say,

   'Fàly mahalála anào, tómpoko.' 'I'm glad to meet you, sir'.

3. Áry is a particle with the meaning (roughly) of intensification.

4. Mipetraka means both 'sit', 'stay', and also 'live' (somewhere).

B. Pronunciation Practice

Intonation is the term given to the stress, pitch, and pause complexes which occur with sentences or sentence parts and which tend to reflect the attitude of the speaker toward what he is saying. The difference between 'John's ready!' and 'John's ready?' (meaning that the speaker is surprised because John is usually not ready on time) is primarily a function of the intonational system of English.

Complexes of pitch, stress, and type of pause also form an intonational system of Malagasy. The signals, such as rising, falling, or fading of the voice, however, are not the same for Malagasy and for English.

Try to imitate the pairs of sentences below. Pay careful attention to the intonational differences between each two sentences.

1.	Mafana ny andro. Mafana ve ny andro?	It's hot. Is it hot?
2.	Avy ny orana. Avy ve ny orana?	It's raining. Is it raining?
3.	Hiandry anao i Rabe. Hiandry anao ve i Rabe?	Rabe will wait for you. Will Rabe wait for you?
4.	Lany daholo ny gazety. Lany daholo ve ny gazety?	The newspapers are all gone. Are the newspapers all gone?

In the following sentences, each pair will have the same intonation, but in the second of each pair the pattern is stretched or extended.

5.	Azonao ve? Azonao amin' izay ve?	Do you understand? Now do you understand?
6.	Tena mafana tany Tena mafana tany Toamasina.	It's really hot there. It's really hot there in Tamatave.
7.	Tena tsara. Tena tsara tokoa.	Really nice. Really very nice.
8.	Mba omeo kafe anankiray. Mba omeo kafe mahery anankiray.	Please give me one coffee. Please give me one strong coffee.
9.	Maika aho. Maika tokoa aho.	I'm in a hurry. I'm really in a hurry.
10.	Mipetraha. Mipetraha ary, tompoko.	Sit down. Do sit down, sir.

C.1 Practice Sentences (New Words and Substitution Drills)

	rény	'mother'
	ráy	'father'
1.	Izy no reniko.	This is my mother.
	raiko	my father
	Andriamatoa Rabe	Mr. Rabe
	Andriamatoa Rakoto	Mr. Rakoto
	Ramatoa Rakoto	Mrs. Rakoto
	Ramatoa Rabe	Mrs. Rabe
	Ramatoa Ranaivo	Mrs. Ranaivo
	Ramaloa kely Ranaivo	Miss Ranaivo
	íza	'who'
	móa	(polite particle)
2.	Iza moa izy?	Who is he?
3.	Niresaka tamin' ny namany izy.	He was talking with his friend.
	vadiny	his wife
	rainy	his father
	reniny	his mother
4.	Ka mipetráha ary tompoko.	But do sit down, sir.
	mandrosóa	come-in
	mandehána	go
	miandrása	wait

Comment: Note that stresses have been indicated on the (new) substitution items in C.1.4.

C.2 Grammar Statement

The imperative of active verbs is formed by the addition of the imperative suffix -a to the suffixing stem of the present active verb.

The suffixing stem differs from the prefixing stem by:

1) displacement of stress to the vowel preceding the imperative suffix,
with 2) change of vowel in the syllable bearing displaced stress,
or, with 3) change of stem final consonant,
or, with 4) addition of a stem final syllable or single consonant
or, with a combination of two or more of these processes.

Here are the active verbs which you know and their suffixing stems, ordered according to the 4 processes listed above:

1)	ávy	'come'	aví	-a		
	mandróso	'come-in'	mandrosó	-a		
1 & 2)	mivérina	'return'	miverén	-a	i〉é	The final -a of
1 & 3)	mipétraka	'stay'	mipetráh	-a	k〉h	words ending in
	mangátaka	'asks-for'	mangatáh	-a		-ka -tra -na is
	mamétraka	'leave'	mametráh	-a		lost on suffixing
	mirésaka	'talk'	mireśah	-a		stems.
	manáraka	'follow'	manaráh	-a		
1 & 4)	tónga	'arrive'	tongá-v	-a		consonant or vowel
	mivídy	'buy'	mividi-án	-a		and consonant added
	mitády	'look-for'	mitadi-áv	-a		
	mandéha	'go'	mandehá-n	-a		
1, 2 & 4)	mitény	'speak'	mitené-n	-a		vowel change
	miándry	'wait-for'	miandrá-s	-a		and consonant
	mankány	'go-there'	mankané-s	-a		added

Imperatives are usually not accompanied by any personal pronoun as subject, but the name of the person addressed may precede or the word tompoko may follow the imperative sentence.

C.3 More Practice Sentences (Conversion Drill)

Change to the imperative and omit the subject:

Example

1.	Miresaka amin' ny mpiasa ny namako.	My friend is talking with the waiter.
miresaha	Miresaha amin' ny mpiasa!	Talk with the waiter!
2.	Mividy boky sy gazety izy.	He's buying books and newspapers.
mividiana	Mividiana boky sy gazety!	
3.	Mipetraka aty Washingtona ny raiko.	My father is staying here in Washington.
mipetraha	Mipetraha aty Washingtona!	
4.	Mametraka taratasy aho.	I'm leaving a note.
mametraha	Mametraha taratasy!	
5.	Mitady sigara amerikana i Koto.	Koto is looking for American cigarettes.
mitadiava	Mitadiava sigara amerikana!	
6.	Miandry azy amin' ny telo aho.	I'm waiting for him at three (o'clock).
miandrasa	Miandrasa azy amin' ny telo!	

Change to the imperative and add a personal name before the imperative sentence, or the word tompoko after it:

Example

1.	Avy aty i Rabe.	Rabe is coming here.
avia	Rabe, avia aty!	Rabe, come here!
	Avia aty, tompoko!	Come here, sir!

2. Miverena i Naivo. — Naivo is returning.

miverena — Naivo, miverena!
Miverena, tompoko!

3. Mangataka dite amin' ny mpiasa i Rakoto. — Rakoto is asking the waiter for tea.

mangataha — Rakoto, mangataha dite amin' ny mpiasa!
Mangataha dite amin' ny mpiasa, tompoko!

4. Miteny miadana i Smith. — Smith speaks slowly.

mitenena — Smith, mitenena miadana!
Mitenana miadana, tompoko!

C.4 More Practice Sentences (Conversion Drills)

You remember that mba and mba---kely could be added to imperative sentences to attenuate the command. Return to section C.1.3 and add mba before each imperative. Then add mba---kely to each imperative form sentence.

For example:

Miresaha amin' ny mpiasa! — Talk with the waiter!
Mba miresaha amin' ny mpiasa!
Mba miresaha kely amin' ny mpiasa!

C.5 Grammar Statement (Summary of Active Verbs)

You have now had examples of most types of active verb prefixes. These are (in present tense form):

	mank-	mankany	'go-there'
	maha-	mahafinaritra	'cause-pleasure'
	mana-	manatsara	'make-beautiful, nice'
	mi-	mividy	'buy'
	man-	manaraka	'follow'
or	maN-	mametraka	'leave (something)'

The underlined N indicates a modification of the initial consonants on prefixing stems. These modifications will be discussed later.

A few active verbs are roots, e.g., avy 'come'

1. All active verb prefixes mark past tense by replacement of m- by n- and future by replacement of m- by h-:

Present	Mividy gazety aho.	I'm buying a newspaper.
Past	Nividy gazety aho.	I bought a newspaper.
Future	Hividy gazety aho.	I'll buy a newspaper.

2. Active verbs form imperatives by adding the suffix -a to the suffixing stem of the verb:

Mividy gazety izy.	He's buying a newspaper.
Mividiana gazety!	Buy a newspaper!
Avia aty!	Come here!

3. The pronoun subjects of active verbs are the independent pronouns:

Mividy gazety aho.	I'm buying a newspaper.
Mividy gazety ianao.	You're buying a newspaper.
Mividy gazety izy.	She's buying a newspaper.
Mividy gazety izahay.	We're buying a newspaper.

4. The pronoun complements of active verbs are the dependent pronouns:

Miandry ahy ve ianao?	Are you waiting for me?
Manaraka azy aho.	I'm following him.
Mitady anao izy.	He's looking for you.

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Izy no reniko.	This is my mother.
	Izy no Ramatoa Rabe.	This is Mrs. Rabe.
	Faly mahalala anao, tompoko.	I'm glad to meet you.
	Faly mahalala anao, tompoko.	I'm glad to meet you, (too).

2.	Iza moa izy?	Who is he?
	Tsy mahalala azy aho.	I don't know him.
3.	Mahafantatra azy ve ianao?	Do you know him?
	Mahafantatra azy tsara aho, tompoko.	I know him well, sir.
4.	Nisy gazety ihany ve tao?	Weren't there any papers there?
	Lany daholo ny gazety tao.	The papers there were all sold out.

A. Conversion Drills

Change the following sentences to questions by inserting ve.

1. Tena nahafinaritra tany Antananarivo.
2. Entin' ny vadiko ny dite.
3. Tiany ny tanananay.
4. Lany daholo ny gazetinao.
5. Nipetraka herinandro tany ny rainao.
6. Nandeha any Toamasina i Rabe.
7. Nafana foana tany.
8. Hiandry anao i Ranaivo.
9. Nividy taratasy sy valopy izy.
10. Avy aty ry Rabe.

Repeat the exercise, and let a fellow student answer each question.

Change the verbs and locatives in the following sentences to past forms.

1. Mitady dite ao amin' ny fivarotana i Koto.
2. Mametraka taratasy ve ianao?
3. Mipetraka aty Washingtona ny reniko.
4. Hiandry ny vadiko amin' ny telo aho.
5. Mankany Amerika daholo ny vady aman-janako.
6. Hametraka taratasy ho azy aho.
7. Mangateta ve ianao?
8. Manaraka azy aho.
9. Miandry ny namako ao an-tranony aho.
10. Hankany an-tranareo ny fianakaviko.
11. Hangatsiaka ve aty?
12. Hafana ve ny andro?

Change the present or past tense forms in the following sentences to future tense.

1. Niverina any amin' ny namako aho.
2. Miresaka amin' ny raiko izy.
3. Tsara ve ny andro?
4. Mipetraka eto Madagasikara ny reniko.
5. Ao amin' ny trano fivarotam-boky izy.
6. Miandry azy ve ianao?
7. Mividy boky amerikana aho.
8. Avy ve ny orana?
9. Mahafinaritra ve any Toamasina?
10. Mankao amin' ny namanao ve ianao?

B. Response Drills

Your instructor will ask the following questions, or make some statements which require a response. Answer or respond appropriately.

1. Azonao ve ny teniko?
2. Misaotra indrindra.
3. Manao ahoana ianao, tompoko?
4. Avy aiza ianao, tompoko?
5. Faly mahalala anao, tompoko.
6. Ho aiza ianao izany?
7. Tianao ve ny tanananay?
8. Avy ve ny orana?
9. Tianao ve ny dite mangatsiaka?
10. Aiza ny fianakavinao, tompoko?
11. Veloma, tompoko.
12. Te-hividy gazety ve ianao?
13. Hiandry azy ve ianao?
14. Inona no tadiavinao, tompoko?
15. Mba mangatsiaka ve any Amerika?
16. Inona ny gazety anananao?

17. Mba tsara ve ny fianakavinao?
18. Nanao ahoana ny tany Washingtona?
19. Aiza no mba mety ahitako gazety?
20. Aiza ny vady amán-janakao izao, tompoko?
21. Iza moa izy?
22. Izay ihany ve, tompoko?
23. Aza fady, tompoko. Mba avereno ny teninao.

If you can respond quickly and without hesitation to the questions in Section B, go on to Section C, Dialogues.

C. Dialogues

Two students should act out the brief dialogues described below.

1. Shopkeeper. Customer.

   a. The customer wants a French newspaper, but the papers are all gone.
   b. The customer wants cigarettes and matches. He doesn't want anything else.
   c. The customer wants one package of envelopes. The he decides he also wants three packages of matches.

2. Waiter. Customer.

   a. The customer wants one strong coffee.
   b. The customer wants a cold beer. They are out of beer, so he orders cold tea.
   c. The customer asks for hot tea, but the waiter doesn't understand him at first.

3. Mr. Rakoto. Mrs. Rakoto. Mr. Rabe.

   a. Mr. Rakoto introduces Mr. Rabe to his wife, Mrs. Rakoto.
   b. Mr. Rakoto introduces Mr. Rabe to his mother, Mrs. Rakoto.
   c. Mrs. Rakoto asks Mr. Rabe about his family.

4. Rakoto. Ranaivo.

   a. Rakoto asks Ranaivo about his trip to Tamatave. It wasn't pleasant there. It rained.
   b. Rakoto asks Ranaivo where his family is. They are in America and the weather is cold.
   c. Rakoto and Ranaivo meet on the street. They exchange greetings.

A.1 Dialogue: A conversation

hafiríana	how-long
Hafiríana no této ianáo izáo?	How long have you been here now?
angámba	approximately, probably
tàpa-bólana	half-a-month
tápa-bólana angàmba	half-a-month, approximately
Tàpa-bólana angàmba izày.	Two weeks now, approximately.
tèny màlagásy	speech Malagasy
niánatra	studied
Táiza ianào no niànatra tèny malagásy? Àry hafiríana?	Where did you study Malagasy? And how long?
èfa-bólana	four-months
tókony èfa-bólana èo ho éo.	Around four-months about
Tàny Amerìka àho no níanatra ary tòkony èfa-bólana èo ho éo.	I studied there in America, and just about four months.

A.2 Final Dialogue

(a) Hafiriana no teto ianao izao?
(b) Tapa-bolana angamba izay.
(a) Taiza ianao no nianatra teny malagasy? Ary hafiriana?
(b) Tany Amerika aho no nianatra ary tokony efa-bolana eo ho eo.

A.3 Notes

English doesn't provide two words corresponding exactly to izao and izay. Izao means 'now, at this moment' and izay means 'up to now, considering all the time together.'

B. Pronunciation Practice

An unstressed i followed by a stressed vowel is usually pronounced in normal speech as y.

between words,	Àvy ny órana.	It's raining.
	nitàdy ása ìzy.	He's looking for work.
and within words,	mpiása	'waiter'
	labiéra	'beer'

Similarly, an unstressed o followed by a stressed vowel is usually pronounced in normal speech as w.

between words,	ho ázy	'for him'
	ho éto	'will be-here'
and within words,	hoàtrínona	'how much'
	amboárina	'repaired'

Practice the following sentences, repeating first in slow and then in normal speech after your instructor:

1.	Efa ho avy izy izay.	He will come soon.
2.	Mametraka taratasy ho azy aho.	I'm leaving a note for him.
3.	Homeko azy.	I'll give it to them.
4.	Entin' ny mpiasa ny labiera.	The waiter brings the beer.
5.	Tiako izy.	I like him.
6.	Tany Amerika izy.	He was there in America.
7.	Tsy avy ve ny orana?	Didn't it rain?
8.	Ho aty izy.	He will be here.

C.1 Practice Sentences (New Words and Substitution Drills)

1.	Tapa-bolana angamba izay.	Two weeks now, approximately.
	herinandro	a week
	efa-bolana	four months
	enim-bolana	six months
	dimy andro	five days

2. Taiza ianao no nianatra teny malagasy?	Where did you study Malagasy?
frantsay	'French'
anglisy	'English'
3. Tokony efa-bolana eo ho eo.	About four months.
enim-bolana	six months
iray volana	one month
roa volana	two months
telo volana	three months
dimy volana	five months
fito volana	seven months
valo volana	eight months
sivy volana	nine months
folo volana	ten months

C.2 Grammar Statement

Volana is the free form of the word meaning month. -bolana is a modified form of the same word which is used under certain conditions. In the preceding examples it occurs after efa- (free form efatra 'four') and enim- (free form, enina 'six').

Words ending in -ka, -tra, and -na undergo certain modifications as the first members of compounds (and also in other constructions), as well as requiring modified forms of the second members of compounds.

efatra + volana = efa-bolana
tapaka 'cut' + volana = tapa-bolana
enina + volana = enim-bolana

We will point out this type of modification as we encounter examples in the dialogues. Thus far, you have had:

-ka -tra finals: efa-bolana
tapa-bolana
-ka, -tra drop out and b- appears in place of v-

-na finals: enim-bolana
-na drops out and -mb appears in place of -v-

C.3 More Practice Sentences (Response Drills)

1.	Hafiriana no nianatra tany Amerika ianao?	How long did you study there in America?
	Sivy volana, tompoko.	Nine months, sir.
2.	Hafiriana ianao no nianatra teto?	How long have you been studying here?
	Tokony dimy volana eo ho eo.	About five months.
3.	Hafiriana no teto ny vady aman-janakao?	How long have your wife and children been here?
	Roa volana angamba izay.	Two weeks now, approximately.
4.	Hafiriana no hipetraka any Amerika ny vadinao?	How long will your husband stay there in America?
	Angamba iray volana, tompoko.	Approximately one month, sir.
5.	Hafiriana no tsy niresaka tamin' ny rainao ianao?	How long since have (not) talked with your father?
	Tokony telo volana eo ho eo.	About three months.

Notice that hafiriana questions may be past or future. Repeat the questions and supply a new and reasonable answer using the four answer patterns, but changing the times given. For example, as answers to Sentence 1.:

Sivy volana, tompoko.
Telo volana angamba izay.
Tokony roa volana eo ho eo.
Angamba dimy volana.

6.	Aiza ianao no mipetraka eto Antananarivo?	Where do you live here in Tananarive?
	Any amin' ny namako, tompoko.	There at my friend's house, sir.
7.	Taiza ianao no nitady gazety amerikana?	Where did you look for an American paper?
	Tao amin' fivarotam-boky lehibe anankiray.	There at a large bookstore.
8.	Aiza ianao no hianatra teny anglisy?	Where will you study English?
	Any Amerika, tompoko.	There in America, sir.

C.4 Grammar Statement

The preceding sentences have in common the particle no. No marks the position of the predicate in sentences with emphatic order. In normal order the predicate precedes the subject and is placed at the beginning of the sentence (only a word subordinate to the predicate may precede it in normal order). In emphatic order something else (a question word, the subject, a time phrase or a locational phrase) occupies the predicate position. The predicate is placed toward the end of the sentence, and marked by the particle no. (The subject is underlined once, the predicate underlined twice.)

(a) Hafiriana ianao no teto izao?
(b) Hafiriana no teto ianao izao?

The difference in position of the subject in the two sentences reflects a slight difference in the speaker's attitude. Sentence (a) would be translated as "how long have you been here? and Sentence (b) as "How long have you been here?"

In the questions in section C.3 the emphatic order marked by no is obligatory. In many statements, the choice of pattern P S or (S) no P(S) with subject before or after P, is a matter of emphasis:

with normal order:

(a) Nipetraka tao an-tranoko ny namako. My friend lived there at my house.

with emphatic locational phrase:	
(b) Tao an-tranoko no nipetraka ny namako.	There at my house is where my friend lived.
with emphatic subject:	
(c) Ny namako no nipetraka tao.	It was my friend who lived there. (as an answer to the question "Who was it who lived there?")

Another example,

with normal order:	
(a) Nangataka kafe ve i Naivo?	Did Naivo ask for coffee?
with emphatic subject:	
(b) I Naivo ve no nangataka kafe?	Was it Naivo who asked for coffee?

Another example,

with normal order:	
(a) Nividy boky frantsay i Rabe.	Rabe bought a French book.
with emphatic subject:	
(b) I Rabe no nividy boky frantsay.	It was Rabe who bought a French book.
(c) I Rabe ve no nividy boky frantsay?	Was it Rabe who bought a French book?
with question form with obligatory no:	
(d) Taiza i Rabe no nividy ny bokiny?	Where did Rabe buy his book?

Comment: The question particle ve precedes the predicate marker no.
The negative tsy is placed between no and the predicate word.

C.5 More Practice Sentences (Conversion Drills)

Convert to emphatic subject order.

1.	Te-hividy afokasiaka izy.	He wants to buy matches.
Izy	Izy no te-hividy afokasiaka	He's the one who wants to buy matches.

2.	Avy ao amin' ny restauranta ry Ranaivo.	The Ranaivos are coming out of the restaurant.
Ry Ranavio	Ry Ranaivo no avy ao amin' ny restauranta.	The Ranaivos are the ones who are coming out of the restaurant.
3.	Nangataka labiera mangatsiaka izahay.	We asked for cold beer.
Izahay	Izahay no nangataka labiera mangatsiaka.	
4.	Nankany Toamasina i Rabe.	Rabe went to Tamatave.
I Rabe	I Rabe no nankany toamasina.	Rabe was the one who went to Tamatave.

Convert to emphatic locational phrase order.

5.	Nipetraka herinandro tany izy.	He stayed there a week.
Tany	Tany izy no nipetraka herinandro.	It was there that he stayed a week.
6.	Nianatra teny malagasy tany Amerika aho.	I studied Malagasy there in America.
Tany Amerika	Tany Amerika aho no nianatra teny malagasy.	It was there in America that I studied Malagasy.
7.	Mangatsiaka ve aty?	Is it cold here?
Aty	Aty ve no mangatsiaka?	Is it cold here?
8.	Nitady boky tao amin' ny fivarotam-boky lehibe aho.	I was looking for a book there at the large bookstore.
Tao amin'	Tao amin' ny fivarotam-boky lehibe aho no mitady boky.	It was at the large bookstore where I was looking for a book.

C.6 More Practice Sentences (New Word and Response Drills)

izaho	'I'

Comment: Izaho is an independent pronoun which replaces aho 'I' in emphatic subject position.

1.	Iza no niresaka tamin' ny namako?	Who was talking with my friend?
	Izaho no niresaka tamin' ny namanao.	I was the one who was talking with your friend.
2.	Ianao ve no mitady gazety frantsay?	Are you the one who is looking for a French newspaper?
	Eny, tompoko. Misaotra indrindra.	Yes, sir. Thanks very much.
3.	Azonao ve ny teniko, tompoko?	Do you understand my speech, sir?
	Kely ihany no azoko, tompoko.	I understand only a little, sir.
4.	Iza no ho avy?	Who will come?
	Rakoto sy Rabe.	Rakoto and Rabe.
5.	Ianao ve no nangataka dite, tompoko?	Are you the one who asked for tea, sir?
	Eny, tompoko.	Yes, sir.

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Taiza ianao no niresaka tamin' ny raiko?	Where was it that you talked with my father?
	Tao amin' ny fivarotam-boky.	There in the bookstore.
2.	Ary mba aiza ny namanao?	And where is your friend?
	Any Amerika izy izao, tompoko.	He's in America now, sir.
	Hafiriana no ho eto izy?	How long will he be there?
	Angamba efa-bolana.	Approximately four months.
3.	Moa mba mahafantatra azy ve ny namanao?	Does your friend know him?
	Eny, tompoko. Mahafantatra azy tsara izy.	Yes, sir. He knows him well.

4.	Manao ahoana tompoko o, ho aiza daholo ianareo izany e?	How are you, sir? Where are you all going?
	Mitady restauranta amerikana izahy.	We're looking for an American restaurant.
	Mba mety mahafantatra anankiray tsara ve ianao?	Maybe you are acquainted with a good one?
	Tsy misy eto, fa restauranta frantsay sy malagasy no misy, raha tianao.	There aren't any here, but there are French and Malagasy ones, if you like them.
	Ho any amin' ny restauranta frantsay angamba izany izahy.	Then we will probably go to a French restaurant.

A.1 Dialogue: The visit continues

hiláozako	will-be-left-by-me
Hiláozako iànarèo	I will leave you.
ràvim-bòafótsy	a Malagasy tea
hanào ràvim-bòafótsy	will-fix tea
hanào ràvim-bòafòtsy vètivéty	will-fix tea quickly
Hiláozako hanào ràvim-bòafòtsy vètivéty kèly iànarèo.	I will leave you for a minute, and fix some tea.
misahírana	trouble-oneself
Àza misahírana.	Don't bother.
Àza misahírana rè, tómpoko.	Don't go to any trouble.
akóry	at-all
manahírana	makes-trouble
Tsy mìsy manahírana akòry.	It's no trouble at all.
dia víta	then (it's) ready, made
fa vètivèty ihány	but (on-the-contrary) quickly only
fa vètivèty ihány dia víta	but quickly only then (it's) ready
Tsy mìsy manahírana akòry, fa vètivèty ihány dia víta.	It's no trouble at all, it will just take a minute.
lása	gone
Lása àho.	I'm just on the point of going.
Làsa kély ary àho, tómpoko.	I'll just go now.

The hostess returns with the tea and puts it before the guests, who do not take it immediately. The hostess then says,

misàlasála	hesitates
Áza misàlasála.	Don't hesitate.
Àza misàlasála mòa è.	Please don't wait.

mandráisa	take!
Mandráisa ré.	Do help yourself.

A.2 Final Dialogue

a) Hilaozako hanao ravim-boafotsy vetivety ianareo.

b) Aza misahirana re, tompoko.

a) Tsy misy manahirana akory, fa vetivety ihany dia vita. Lasa kely ary aho, tompoko.

The hostess returns:

a) Aza misalasala moa e. Mandraisa re.

A.3 Notes

1. re is a polite particle used primarily with requests.

2. moa is used in questions and exclamations. Here, with e, the direct address particle, it adds politeness to the suggestion.

B. Pronunciation Practice

Speakers differ, and the same speaker may differ depending on the style of speech, in the pronunciation of h.

Most speakers do not pronounce h initially in either deliberate or normal speech. Many speakers pronounce intervocalic h in deliberate speech, but not in normal speech.

When pronounced, the intervocalic h may be very weak. You may hear it only as a clear separation of the vowels.

manahírana	'troubles'
misahírana	'trouble-oneself'
ahitáko	'be-seen-by-me'
lehibé	'large'
mahíta	'sees'

if an intervocalic h occurs between two identical vowels, then in rapid speech, if the h is not pronounced, the vowels will coalesce into a single vowel.

mipetráha	'sit-down'
raharáha	'business'
mahafántatra	'get-to-know'
izáhay	'we'
nahafinaritra	'was-pleasing'
ráha	'if'

C.1 Practice Sentences (Substitution Drill)

1. Aza misahirana re.	Dont' bother.
miandry	'wait'
mandeha	'go'
miteny	'speak'
misalasala	'hesitate'
mankany	'go-there'
manahirana	'cause-trouble'
miresaka	'chat'

C.2 Grammar Statement

Aza 'don't' is used with the present tense declarative verbs, rather than with the imperative form of the verb. Practice the following commands and prohibitions. Underlined words are particles which contribute to the polite tone of the sentence, but which frequently have no consistent equivalent in English. Without these words the commands would seem rude or too abrupt.

C.3 More Practice Sentences (Expansion Drills)

1.	Aza mankany amin' ny namanao.	Don't go to your friend's house.
	Aza mankany amin' ny namanao re.	(less commanding)
2.	Aza manaraka azy.	Don't follow him.
	Aza manaraka azy re.	(less commanding)
3.	Aza mitady gazety any.	Don't look for a newspaper there.
	Aza mitady gazety any e.	(less commanding)
4.	Aza mandeha re.	Really, don't go.
	Aza mandeha moa e.	Really, please don't go.
5.	Mividiana sigara sy afokasiaka.	Buy cigarettes and matches. (to a servant)
	Mividiana re sigara sy afokasiaka.	(to a member of the family)
6.	Mangataha labiera.	Ask for a beer.
	Mangataha re labiera e.	Please do ask for a beer.
	Mangataha ary labiera e.	Ask for a beer, then.
7.	Mandehana ianao.	You go.
	Mandehana ary ianao.	You go on.
	Mandehana re.	Do go.
8.	Aza mandeha.	Don't go.
	Aza mandeha re.	Really, don't go.
	Aza mandeha ary e.	Now really, don't go.
	Aza mandeha moa e.	Really, please don't go.
9.	Mitady ny bokinao ve ianao?	Are you looking for your book?
	Moa mitady ny bokinao ve ianao?	(more polite)

10.	Mba nametraka taratasy tao an-tranony ve ianao?	Did you leave a note there at his house?
	Moa mba nametraka taratasy tao an-tranony ve ianao?	(more polite)
11.	Mankany Amerika ve izy?	Is he going to America?
	Mankany Amerika moa izy?	Is he going to America?
12.	Mangatsiaka ve any Antananarivo?	Is it cold there in Tananarive?
	Mangatsiaka moa any Antananarivo?	Is it cold there in Tananarive?

Comment: Moa may substitute for ve as a question signal. Always use ve for a question signal though, unless you have heard the sentence with moa instead.

C.4 Grammar Statement

Some Malagasy words are used in simple sentences and also as conjunctions, words that are used to combine clauses into longer sentences. These words frequently have no one consistent translation. The translations in the following drills will change according to the function of these words in the sentence.

C.5 More Practice Sentences (Expansion Drills)

1. With ka:

(a)	Mandrosoa ary e.	Do come in.
	Ka mandrosoa ary e.	But do come in.
(b)	Mipetraha re.	Do sit down.
	Ka mipetraha re.	But do sit down.
(c)	Nafana ny andro.	The weather was hot.
	Nafana ny andro, ka avy ny orana.	The day was hot and (so) it rained.
(d)	Maika izy.	He is in a hurry.
	Maika izy, ka tsy nividy boky mihitsy.	He was in a hurry so he didn't buy (any) books at all.

(e)	Nangateta izahay.	We were thirsty.
	Nangateta izahay ka nandeha tany amin' ny restauranta.	We were thirsty so we went to a restaurant.
(f)	Lasa izy.	He's gone.
	Lasa izy, ka tsy faly ny rainy.	He's gone, and (that's why) his father isn't happy.

2. With fa:

(a)	Tsy misy kafe.	There isn't any coffee.
	Tsy misy kafe, fa dite no misy.	There isn't any coffee, but there is tea.
(b)	Mahafantatra ahy ny reniny.	His mother knows me.
	Mahafantatra ahy ny reniny, fa ny rainy tsy mahafantatra.	His mother knows me, but his father doesn't.
(c)	Labiera mangatsiaka no tiany.	Cold beer is what he likes.
	Labiera mangatsiaka no tiany, fa tsy kafe mafana.	Cold beer is what he likes and not hot coffee.
(d)	Nitady boky frantsay aho.	I was looking for a French book.
	Nitady boky frantsay aho, fa tsy nisy.	I was looking for a French book, but there weren't any.

3. With sy:
ary

(a)	Izaho sy ianao no handeha.	You and I are the ones who will go.
	Izaho, ianao ary izy no handeha.	You, he, and I are the ones who will go.

Comment: Ary replaces sy when more than two sentence elements in a series are joined.

4. With dia:

(a)	Nitady boky ny raiko.	My father was looking for a book.
	Nitady boky ny raiko, dia nividy anankiray.	My father was looking for a book and (then, as a result) he bought one.

(b)	Nanaraka azy aho.	I was following him.
	Nanaraka azy aho, dia nankany an-tranony.	I was following him and so came to his house.
(c)	Nandroso tao an-tranony izahy.	We went into his house.
	Nandroso tao an-tranony izahy dia nipetraka.	We went into his house and then sat down.

5. With raha:

(a)	Hipetraka eto Amerika aho.	I'll stay here in America.
	Hipetraka eto Amerika aho, raha tianao.	I'll stay here in America if you like.
(b)	Tsy ho faly mihitsy aho.	I won't be happy at all.
	Tsy ho faly mihitsy aho, raha tsy tonga ianao.	I won't be happy at all if you don't come.
(c)	Mandehana.	Go.
	Mandehana, raha tsy avy amin' ny efatra eo ho eo aho.	Go on if I don't come by about four.

C.6 More Practice Sentences (New Word and Expansion Drill)

	ny ràharáha	'the work, business'
1.	Vita ny raharaha.	The job is finished.
	Vita ny raharahako.	My job is finished.
	Efa vita ny raharahako.	My job is completely finished.
	Vao vita ny raharahako.	My job is just now finished.
	Raha vao vita ny raharahako, dia nankany Antananarivo aho.	As soon as my job was finished, I went to Tananarive.
2.	Lasa ny rainy.	His father is gone.
	Efa lasa ny rainy.	His father has already gone.
	Vao lasa ny rainy.	His father has just gone.
	Raha vao lasa ny rainy, dia ho avy aho.	As soon as his father has gone, then I will come.

3.	Tonga ny vadiko.	My wife has arrived.
	Efa tonga ny vadiko.	My wife has already arrived.
	Vao tonga ny vadiko.	My wife has just arrived.
	Raha vao tonga ny vadiko, dia homeko azy ny taratasinao.	As soon as my wife arrives, I'll give her your note.
4.	Lasa ny namanao.	Your friend is gone.
	Efa lasa ny namanao.	Your friend has already gone.
	Vao lasa ny namanao.	Your friend has just gone.
	Raha vao lasa ny namanao, dia tonga izahay.	As soon as your friend has gone, we will arrive.

Comment: Efa indicates a completed period of time. Voa indicates very recently completed, or just completed time.

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Hiverina eto Washingtona ve ianao, raha mafana any Antananarivo?	Will you come back here to Washington if it's hot there in Tananarive?
	Angamba mety hiverina ihany aho.	I probably will come back, then.
2.	Hoatrinona moa ny gazety amerikana?	How much is an American newspaper?
	Aza fady tompoko, fa lany daholo ny gazetiko.	I'm sorry, sir, but my newspapers are all sold out.
3.	Nametraka taratasy ho azy ve ianao?	Did you leave a note for him?
	Tao ny vadiny ka niresaka taminy aho.	His wife was there so I talked with her.
4.	Dia miandry anao ao amin' ny tranony ary aho.	So I'll wait for you there at his house.
	Eny ary e. Maika aho izao, fa dia ho tonga any aho izany.	All right. I'm in a hurry now, but I'll come there then.
	Ho avy koa ve ny namanao?	Will your friend come too?
	Mety ho avy izy raha tsara ny andro.	He'll probably come if the weather is nice.

A.1 Dialogue: End of the visit

dráy!	oh!
arívа	evening
Dráy! Arívа ny ándro.	Oh! It's evening.
malahélo	sad, sorry
Malahèlo tokóa àho.	I'm very sorry.
tsy máintsy	It-is-necessary
Dráy! Arívа ny ándro. Malahèlo tokóa àho, fa tsy màintsy mandéha.	Oh, it's evening. I'm very sorry but I have to go.
ianào kóa re dia máika	you also then in-a-hurry
Ianào kóa re dia máika à!	You really are in a hurry!
fíry	how-many
àmin' ny fíry	at what-time
néfa	however
vào amin' ny fíry nèfa izào	already at what-time however now
Vào amin' ny fíry nèfa izáo é!	It's not even late yet!
adídy	duties, responsibilities
bé	large, a large quantity
Bè adídy è!	I have a lot to do.
àmin' ny fíto	at seven (o'clock)
sahády	already
Sahàdy èfa amin' ny fíto izào.	It's already seven o'clock now.
fandràisanáo	reception-your
Misàotra indrίndra tàmin' ny fandràisanaréo, tómpoko.	Thanks very much for your hospitality.

finárítra	satisfied, pleased
Tèna finárítra àho.	I'm really pleased.
Tèna finàritra tokóa àho.	I've had a very nice time.
Tsy mìsy fisaórana rè.	You're welcome.
matètitétika	rather-often
mamangía	visit!
Fa mba mamangía ary matètitétika è!	But do visit (us) often now!

A.2 Final Dialogue

(a) Dray! Ariva ny andro. Malahelo tokoa aho fa tsy maintsy mandeha.

(b) Ianao koa re dia maika a! Vao amin' ny firy nefa izao e!

(a) Be adidy e. Sahady efa amin' ny fito izao. Misaotra indrindra tamin' ny fandraisanareo, tompoko. Tena finaritra tokoa aho.

(b) Tsy misy fisaorana re. Fa mba mamangia ary matetitetika e!

A.3 Notes

1. a in the second sentence of A.1 is another direct address particle which adds force or emphasis to what the speaker has just said.

2. Some speakers may say Ndráy! rather than Dray! to express surprise.

B. Pronunciation Practice

The direct address particles e, o, and a are always stressed. They are closely connected with the word they follow. Final vowels of the word preceding one of these particles follow the regular rules for linking or (when linking is not possible) vowel loss or whispering.

o is used most after tompoko. (If used after a name, the connotation is of a strong request, or pleading.)

1. Velóma, tómpoko.
Velóma, tómpoko ò!
Velòma áry tómpoko ò!

a is used to call out to a person.

2. Rabé
Rabé à!
3. Ranáivo
Ranáivo à!
4. Rakóto
Rakóto à!
5. Bakóly (girl's name)
Bakóly à!
6. Sahóndry (girl's name)
Sahóndry à!
7. Bózy (girl's name)
Bózy à!

a is also used to intensify a statement or question.

8. Izány.
Izány á!
9. Ahóana?
Ahóana á?

e supplies confirmation or insistence in a conversational, friendly tone.

10. Izány.
Izány é.
11. Èny.
Èny è.
12. Márina. 'True'
Márina è.
13. Izáo.
Izáo è.

C.1 Practice Sentences (New Words and Substitution Drill)

1.	Tsy maintsy mandeha aho.	I have to go.
	mankany	go-there
	mianatra	study
	lasa	leave
	mankaty	come-here
2.	Misaotra indrindra tamin' ny fandraisanareo.	Thanks very much for your (pl.) hospitality.
	ny fandraisanao	your (sg.) hospitality
	ny boky	the book
	ny gazety	the newspaper
	ny taratasinao	your (sg.) letter
	ny labiera	the beer
	ny dite	the tea
	ny kafe	the coffee
	iraik' ambin' ny folo	'eleven'
	roa ambin' ny folo	'twelve'
	Amin' ny iraik' ambin' ny folo.	At eleven o'clock.
	Amin' ny roa ambin' ny folo.	At twelve o'clock.
3.	Sahady efa amin' ny fito izao.	It's already seven o'clock now.
	iraik' ambin' ny folo	11:00
	roa ambin' ny folo	12:00
	ray	1:00
	roa	2:00
	telo	3:00
	efatra	4:00
	dimy	5:00
	enina	6:00
	fito	7:00
	valo	8:00
	sivy	9:00
	folo	10:00

C.2 More Practice Sentences (New Words and Substitution Drills)

sásany	'one-half'

1. Amin' ny telo sy sasany. At 3:30

dimy	5:30
enina	6:30
fito	7:30
valo	8:30
sivy	9:30
folo	10:30
iraik' ambin' ny folo	11:30
roa ambin' ny folo	12:30
ray	1:30
roa	2:30

fahéfany	'one-quarter'

2. Amin' ny sivy sy fahefany izao. It's 9:15 now.

folo	10:15
iraik' ambin' ny folo	11:15
roa ambin' ny folo	12:15
ray	1:15
roa	2:15
telo	3:15
efatra	4:15
dimy	5:15
enina	6:15
fito	7:15
valo	8:15

látsaka	'lacking, minus'
làtsaka fahéfany	'minus one-quarter'

3. Amin' ny roa latsaka fahefany.	At 1:45. (two minus one-quarter)
telo	2:45
efatra	3:45
dimy	4:45
enina	5:45
fito	6:45
valo	7:45
sivy	8:45
folo	9:45
iraik' ambin' ny folo	10:45
roa ambin' ny folo	11:45
ray	12:45

C.3 More Practice Sentences (Response Drills)

Use each answer pattern with all hours, half hours and quarter hours.

question	
Aza fady, tompoko. Amin' ny firy izao?	Excuse me, sir, what time is it now?

answer pattern	
a) Amin' ny folo izao, tompoko.	It's ten o'clock now, sir.
b) Efa amin' ny folo izao.	It's already ten o'clock now.
c) Vao amin' ny folo izao.	It's just now ten o'clock.
d) Mety amin' ny folo izao.	It's maybe (could be) ten o'clock now.
e) Tokony amin' ny roa izao.	It's around two o'clock now.
f) Efa ho amin' ny roa.	It's almost (nearly) two o'clock.

latsaka fahefany			sy fahefany
2:45 = 3:00 - $\frac{1}{4}$	subtractive	additive	2:15 = 2:00 + $\frac{1}{4}$

sy sasany

2:30 = 2:00 + $\frac{1}{2}$

C.4 More Practice Sentences (Substitution Drill)

Tsy maintsy mandeha izahay.	We have to go.
Mahafantatra azy	meet him
mividy valopy	buy envelopes
mametraka taratasy ho azy	leave a note for her (or him, or them)
mipetraka eto	sit down here
manao adidy	do duties (social obligations)
mianatra teny malagasy	study Malagasy

C.5 Grammar Statement

Verbal nouns are nouns derived from verb stems. One type of verbal noun is the agent noun which is formed by replacement of the present active verb marker, m- by mp-.

miasa	works
mpiasa	worker, servant
mianatra	studies
mpianatra	student
mividy	buys
mpividy	buyer
mangataka	asks-for
mpangataka	beggar
miandry	waits
mpiandry	guard, watchman
mivarotra	sells
mpivarotra	seller, proprietor
mamangy	visits
mpamangy	visitor (on a formal occasion)

C.6 More Practice Sentences (Variation Drills)

1.	Lasa nividy gazety ho ahy ny mpiasako.	My servant left to buy me a newspaper.
	Lasa nividy boky ny mpianatra.	The student left to buy a book.

2.	I Naivo no mpiandry trano.	Naivo is the watchman (of the house).
	Rakoto no mpivarotra ao.	Rakoto is the proprietor here.
3.	Niresaka tamin' ny mpamangy ny raiko.	My father was talking with the caller.
	Niresaka tamin' ny mpianatra ny reniko.	My mother was talking with the student.
	Niresaka tamin' ny mpangataka ny namako.	My friend was talking with the beggar.
	Niresaka tamin' ny mpividy ny mpivarotra.	The proprietor was talking with a customer.
	Niresaka tamin' ny mpivarotra ny vadiko.	My wife was talking with the proprietor.

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Amin' ny firy ianao no handeha?	What time will you go?
	Angamba amin' ny telo.	About three o'clock.
	Ary amin' ny firy no hiverina?	And what time will you come back?
	Mety amin' ny dimy eo ho eo.	Maybe about five o'clock.
2.	Efa lasa daholo ny mpianatra.	The students have all left already.
	Sahady ve?	Already?
3.	Ho aiza ianao izany?	Where are you going, then?
	Tsy maintsy mividy boky anglisy aho.	I have to buy an English book.
4.	Tsara tokoa ny fandraisany ahy.	He received me very well. (He was very hospitable.)
	Mahafinaritra izany e!	That's very nice.
5.	Malahelo anao tokoa aho.	I (will) miss you very much. (I'm very sorry that you are going away.)
	Dimy andro ihany no ho any.	(I) will only be there five days.

6.	Tamin' ny firy no lasa ny namanao?	What time did your friend leave?
	Tamin' ny telo angamba a.	At approximately three o'clock.
	Ary handeha ho aiza izy?	And where is he going?
	Tsy maintsy mankany Toamasina izy.	He has to go to Tamatave.
7.	Maika ho aiza nefa e?	Where are you going in such a hurry?
	Miandry ny vady e!	I'm off to wait for my wife.
8.	Namangy anareo ve ry Ranaivo?	Did the Ranaivos visit you?
	Ny vadiny ihany no tonga teto.	Only his wife came (here).
9.	Vita sahady ve ny raharahanao?	Is your work already finished?
	Eny. Vita daholo.	Yes, all finished.
10.	Ka finaritra ve izy tany?	So was he contented there?
	Finaritra be mihitsy.	Very much so.
11.	Misaotra indrindra tamin' ny boky e!	Thanks very much for the book!
	Tsy misy fisaorana re!	You're quite welcome!

LESSON 16

A.1.a Dialogue: Taking a cab

Ho áiza mòa ianào, tómpoko?	Where to, sir?
ambasády	embassy
amin' ny Ambasàdy Amerikána	to the American Embassy
Àny amin' ny Ambasàdy Amerikána kèly	To the American Embassy, please.
Hoàtrínona mòa?	How much?
ariáry	a unit of five francs
Àriàry fòlo ihány, tómpoko.	Just 50 francs, sir.

A.1.b Dialogue: Asking directions

ny lálana	the way, the road
ny làlana mankàny Mahamásina	the way going-to Mahamasina (an area of Tananarive)
Àza fády è, áiza mòa ny làlana mankàny Mahamásina?	Excuse me, where is the road to Mahamasina?
itỳ arabé itỳ	this street this
àza miála	don't leave
Àza miàla mihítsy amin' itỳ arabé itỳ.	Don't turn off this street at all.
alóha	in front, ahead, before
àtsy alòha átsy	there in-front there
Àza miàla mihítsy amin' itỳ arabè itý fa àtsy alòha átsy.	You don't turn off this street at all, (because) it's there straight ahead.

làvitra	far
mbóla	still
ìzy izány	it that-there
Mbòla làvitra éto ve ìzy izány?	Is it much farther (from) here?
ny 'Còllege St. Michél!	the 'College St. Michel'
hìtanáo	seen-by-you
ió	this here
Hìtanào ió izào ny 'College St. Michél'.	This you see now is the 'College St. Michel'.
minítra	minute
Dìmy minítra miàla àvy eó dia Mahamásina.	Five minutes (leaving) from here is Mahamasina.
áy!	ah!
Áy, tsy làvitra akóry.	Ah, not far at all.
bétsaka	a lot
Misàotra bétsaka è!	Thanks a lot.
Tsy mísy fisáorana.	You're welcome.

A.2 Final Dialogue

(A.1.a)

(a) Ho aiza moa ianao, tompoko?
(b) Any amin' ny Ambasady Amerikana kely.
(b) Hoatrinona moa?
(a) Ariary folo ihany, tompoko.

(A.1.b)

(a) Aza fady e, aiza moa ny lalana mankany Mahamasina?
(b) Aza miala mihitsy amin' ity arabe ity ianao, fa atsy aloha atsy.

(a) Mbola lavitra eto ve izy izany?

(b) Hitanao io izao ny 'College St. Michel'. Dimy minitra miala avy eo dia Mahamasina.

(a) Ay, tsy lavitra akory. Misaotra betsaka e!

(b) Tsy misy fisaorana.

A.3 Notes

1. It is not customary to tip cab drivers in Tananarive. (Waiters, and ushers in theaters are tipped, however.)

2. Mahamasina is an area in Tananarive. Analakely is the large central area in Tananarive. Buildings and houses are numbered, but you don't use street numbers when giving a destination to a driver.

   You tell the driver the area you want, then the name of the street or the direction. When you get near, you point out the exact location you want.

3. Many buildings or places have French names. Some of the places you might want to go to are:

   ny 'Centre Culturel Americain'
   ny 'Cercle Franco-Malgache'
   ny 'Librairie de Madagascar'
   ny 'Palais de la Reine'
   ny 'Place de l'Independance'

4. Ay! is an interjection meaning 'There you are! Well!

   Dray! is also an interjection. Its meaning is one of surprise.

B. Word Study

In this section and Section B of the following lessons we will describe some of the sound changes which take place in the composition of words.

The principle active verb prefix is maN-. The symbol N stands for the sound or change in sound which results from the initial sound of the root in combination with this prefix. Pronounce the following pairs of words (which represent the most common changes) after your instructor. Try to repeat each pair slowly and at normal speed.

maN-= man- before vowel initial roots:

aloha	manaloha	'goes-ahead'
araka	manaraka	'follows'

maN- = man- but root initial t, s, ts, k disappear:

tao	manao	'does'
sahirana	manahirana	'causes-trouble'
tsiry	maniry	'plants'
kaikitra	manaikitra	'bites'

maN- = mam- but root initial p, f, v disappear:

petraka	mametraka	'leaves (something)'
foha	mamoha	'wakes-up (someone)'
vaky	mamaky	'reads'

maN- = ma- and root initial n remains. Other root initial consonants have been replaced by nasalized sounds: (Note that root initial v is sometimes replaced by mb.)

v is replaced by mb
h is replaced by ng
z is replaced by nj
r is replaced by ndr
l is replaced by nd

nenina	manenina	'regrets'
hataka	mangataka	'asks-for'
zohy	manjohy	'follows'
ray	mandray	'takes'
leha	mandeha	'goes'
voly	mamboly	'plants'

maN- = mam- and root initial b disappears or ma- and root initial b is replaced by mb:

babo	mamabo	'captures'
boraka	mamboraka	'unties'

Other root initial consonants are not replaced and do not disappear. They are preceded by the prefix form, maN- and may be pronounced with a preceding nasal sound.

d	didy	mandidy	'operates'
j	jono	nanjono	'fishes'
g	gina	mangina	'remains-silent'

m, tr and dr root initials do not occur with the maN- prefix.

Some roots select an active verb prefix mana- instead of maN-. Mana- requires no root initial changes:

mena	manamena	'make-red'
tsara	manatsara	'make-beautiful'

C.1 Practice Sentences (Substitution Drills)

1. Aiza moa ny lalana mankany Mahamasina?

Analakely
Toamasina
Antananarivo

2. Aiza moa my lalana mankany amin' ny Ambasady Amerikana?

   Ambasady Frantsay
   Ambasady Malagasy
   'Place de l'Independance'
   'College St. Michel'
   'Palais de la Reine'
   'Librairie de Madagascar'
   'Cercle Franco-Malgache'

3. Ho aiza moa ianao tompoko?
   Ho any amin' ny Ambasady Amerikana kely.
   'Centre Culturel Americaín'
   'Cercle Franco-Malgache'
   'Ambasady Frantsay'
   'Place de l'Independance'
   'College St. Michel'
   'Palais de la Reine'

   Ho any Mahamasina.
   Antananarivo
   Analakely
   Toamasina
   Washingtona

Comment: After a locative (or one of the mank- verbs), names of cities or large areas do not employ the article ny or the connective amin' ny which is required for buildings, squares, and small areas.

4. Hitanao io izao ny 'College St. Michel'.
   'Palais de la Reine'
   'Libraire de Madagascar'
   'Cercie Franco-Malgache'
   'Ambasady Amerikana'
   'Place de l'Independance'
   'Ambasady Malagasy'

5. Tsy lavitra akory.
kely
mafana
mangatsiaka
eto — Not here at all. (This isn't the place.)

C.2 Grammar Statement

(a) Numbers from 11-19 follow the pattern you learned earlier:

iraik' ambin' ny folo = 11
roa ambin' ny folo = 12
telo ambin' ny folo = 13
efatra ambin' ny folo = 14
dimy ambin' ny folo = 15
enina ambin' ny folo = 16
fito ambin' ny folo = 17
valo ambin' ny folo = 18
sivy ambin' ny folo = 19

The numbers 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 are a little irregular; but the forms for 40 and 60 are modified like those for efa-bolana and enim-bolana:

roapolo = 20
telopolo = 30
efa-polo = 40
diman-polo = 50
enim-polo = 60
fitopolo = 70
valopolo = 80
sivifolo = 90

Note the form polo '10' throughout except for folo in sivifolo = "9 x 10" = '90'. Practice counting from 1-19 and from 20-90 by 10's.

(b) The principal unit of Malagasy money is the franc (F). 1 Malagasy franc equals 2 French francs. Thus 250 Malagasy francs = 500 French francs (which equals 5 New French francs). 250 Malagasy francs = $1.00.

Ariary is a unit which equals 5 F.
Thus, ariary telo = 5 x 3 = 15 F.
and, ariary dimy = 5 x 5 = 25 F.
and, ariary roapolo = 5 x 20 = 100 F.
Ariary folo = 50 F, a reasonable price for a cab ride in the center of town.
Ariary roapolo = 100 F, a reasonable price for a ride into the suburbs.
Ariary roa = 10 F, a reasonable price for coffee at a cafe.

C.3 More Practice Sentences (Response Drill)

1. Hoatrinona izy ity?	How much is it? (in a store, cafe)
Ariary dimam-polo, tompoko.	
enim-polo	
fitopolo	
valopolo	
sivifolo	
2. Hoatrinona moa?	How much? (In a cab, store, cafe, etc.)
Ariary roa polo ihany, tompoko.	
telopolo	
efa-polo	
dimam-polo	
enim-polo	
fitopolo	
valopolo	
sivifolo	
3. Hoatrinona moa ny gazety?	How much is the newspaper?
Ariary ihany.	Just 5 F.

4.	Hoatrinona moa no mankany Mahamasina e?	How much to go to Mahamasina?
	Roapolo, tompoko.	100 F, sir.

If ariary is omitted from the answer, it is still assumed in reckoning the price.

5.	Hoatrinona re ny labiera amerikana anankiray e?	How much is an American beer?
	Ariary fito, tompoko.	35 F, sir.
6.	Hoatrinona izy ity?	How much is it?
	(Ariary) telopolo.	150 F.

C.4 Grammar Statement

Atsy 'there' (not too far but not in sight) is another locative.

Locatives may be placed both before and after a location word or phrase. The doubled locative adds definiteness to the location described.

C.5 More Practice Sentences (Response Drills)

1.	Aiza ny Ambasady Amerikana?	Where is the American embassy?
	Atsy aloha atsy.	Right there ahead.
2.	Aiza ny bokiko?	Where is my book?
	Ao an-tranony ao.	Right there in his house.
3.	Aiza no mety ahitako boky amerikana?	Where can I find American books?
	Ao amin' ny 'Librairie de Madagascar' ao.	Right there at the 'Librarie de Madagascar'!
4.	Aiza i Rabe no mipetraka?	Where is it that Rabe sits?
	Eo aloha eo.	Right there in front.

5.	Tsy nitady ahy teo ve ny vadinao?	Wasn't my wife looking for me there?
	Eny, teo amin' ny fivarotam-boky teo izy.	Yes, she was right there in the bookstore.

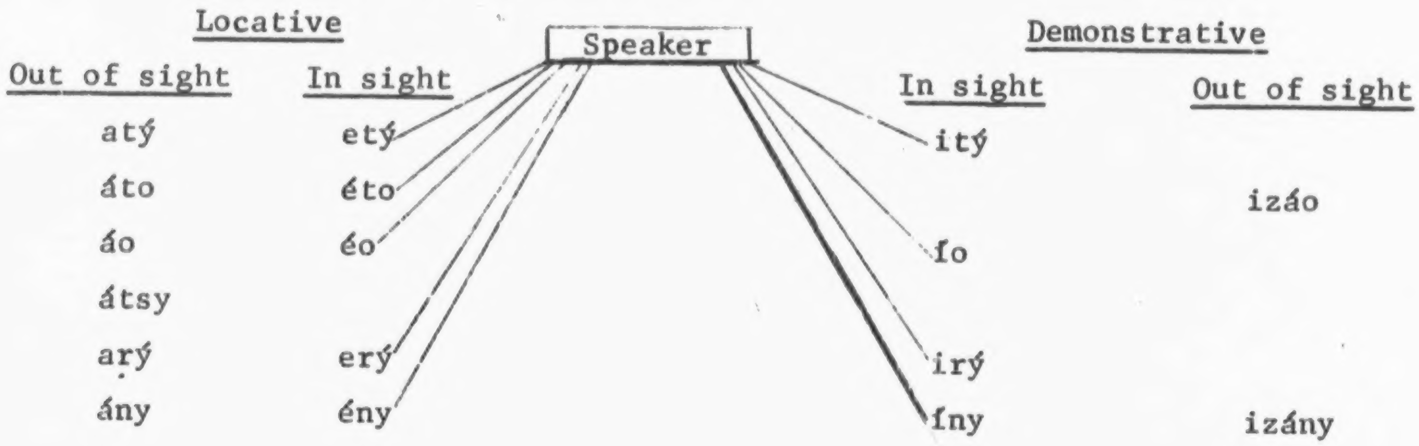
C.6 Grammar Statement

A set of demonstrative adjectives may modify nouns or noun phrases:

ity boky ity	this book
ity boky malagasy ity	this Malagasy book

The same form of the demonstrative adjective is placed before and after the noun or noun phrase. The doubling is obligatory and does not increase the definiteness or exactness as does doubling for the locatives.

The demonstrative adjectives share with the locatives the distinction as to distance from the speaker. They also share to some extent the distinction of being in sight of the speaker or out of sight of the speaker.


Locative
Out of sight
In sight
Speaker
Demonstrative
In sight
Out of sight
atý
áto
áo
átsy
arý
ány
etý
éto
éo
erý
ény
itý
ío
irý
íny
izáo
izány

The 'out of sight' form izao 'this' and izany 'that' or 'like that' may indicate not only a physical distance but an imagined distance in time or space.

C.7 More Practice Sentences (Expansion Drill)

1. With ity -- ity 'this':

(a)	Hoatrinona moa ity boky ity? Hoatrinona moa ity boky frantsay ity?	How much is this book?
(b)	Mahafinaritra ahy ity trano ity. Mahafinaritra ahy ity trano kely ity.	This house pleases me.

2. With io -- io 'that' (near):

(a)	Ho anao io boky io. Ho anao io boky malagasy io.	That book is for you.
(b)	Tianao ve io trano io? Tianao ve io trano lehibe io?	Do you like that house?

3. With iry -- iry 'that' (far):

(a)	Iry trano iry moa ny tranonareo? Iry trano kely iry moa ny tranonareo?	Is that house your house?
(b)	Hitanay iry trano iry. Hitanay iry trano lehibe iry.	We see that house.

4. With iny -- iny 'that' (far, or previously mentioned)

(a)	Aiza iny boky iny? Aiza iny boky amerikana iny?	Where is that book?

(Repetition drill)

(b)	Nankaiza moa iny namanao iny?	Where did that friend of yours go?

5. With izao -- izao 'this, near':

(a) Tsy maintsy mianatra daholo ianareo amin' izao andro izao.
At this time (nowadays) you all have to study.

6. With izany -- izany 'that, far' (time or place):

(a) Nafana tokoa ny andro tamin' izany andro izany.
It was very hot at that time.

(b) Izany namanao izany no tonga teto.
That friend of yours came here.

C.8 Grammar Statement

Demonstrative pronouns are words which can substitute for nouns or noun phrases. The demonstrative pronouns have the same form as the demonstrative adjectives, but they may occupy subject or predicate position:

dem. pron.	Ity ny bokiko.	This is my book.
dem. pron.	Bokiko ity.	This is my book.
dem. adj.	Mahafinaritra ity boky ity.	This book is pleasant.
dem. pron.	Io ny bokiko.	That is my book.
dem. pron.	Bokinao io.	That is your book.
dem. adj.	Ho anao io boky io.	That book is for you.
dem. pron.	Iry ny tanananay.	Our village is that one (over there).
dem. adj.	Iry tanana iry no misy anay.	That village over there is ours.
dem. pron.	Iny no tadiaviko.	That's what I'm looking for.
dem. adj.	Iny boky amerikana iny no tadiaviko.	That American book is what I'm looking for.

Further, the demonstrative pronouns can combine with the personal pronouns izy, ianao, isika, to indicate more specificity:

Hoatrinona izy ity?	How much is it? (this-here)
Ka ho aiza isika ity e?	But where are we going?
Tianao ve izy ity?	Do you like this?
Handeha ho aiza ianao io?	You there, where are you going?
Aiza moa izy izao?	Where is he going? (this person you mentioned)
Mbola lavitra eto ve izy izany?	Is it (that-there) much farther (from) here?
Mangatsiaka ve izy izany?	Is it cold? (that weather)
Ho aiza ianao izany?	Where are you going? (that way)

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Hafiriana ny vadinao no hipetraka any?	How long will your wife stay there?
	Enim-bolana eo ho eo.	About six months.
2.	Tamin' ny telo sasany no vita ny raharahako.	My work was finished at 3:30 o'clock.
	Izany tokoa ve!	Is that so?
3.	Handeha sahady ve ianareo?	Are you going already?
	Tsy maintsy e!	I must.
4.	Ka ho aiza isika ity e?	So, where are we going, huh?
	Hitanao nefa ve no misy ny "Palais de la Reine"?	Well, do you know where the "Palais de la Reine" is?
	Ie, tsy lavitra eto akory.	Yes, not far from here at all.
	Ay! Ka lasa ary e.	Then let's go.
5.	Aiza moa ianao no mipetraka, tompoko?	Where is it you live, sir?
	Eny Mahamasina.	There in Mahamasina.
	Lavitra avy eto ve izany?	Is that very far from here?
	Lavitra ihany ka.	Rather far.

6.	Aza fady e, aiza moa no misy ny Ambasady Amerikana?	Excuse me, where is the American Embassy?
	Hitanao iry trano iry; tsy lavitra eo akory.	You see that house - it's not far (from) there at all.
	Ay! Ve! Misaotra e.	Oh, Hm! Thanks.

A.1 Dialogue

ny voasáry	the orange
Hoatrínona re ny voasáry è?	How much are the oranges?
Madáma	Madame
Móra	cheap
Móra fo, Madáma à.	That is cheap, Madame.
ny dozéniny	the dozen
mónja	only
ròapòlo mónja	20 (x5) only
Móra fo, Madáma à, ròapòlo mónja ny dozéniny.	They are cheap, madame, only 100 F. a dozen.
Mba omèo ròa dozèniny kély ary áho è.	Then please give me two dozen.
Ény àry, Madáma à.	Yes, madame.
óvy	potato
itý óvy itỳ	this potato this
kiláo	kilo
tèlo kiláo amin' itỳ òvy itý	three kilo of this potato this
Ary télo kiláo amin' ity óvy itỳ kòa.	And also three kilos of these potatoes.
Ény àry.	Yes.
salády	head-of-lettuce
irèto salády irèto	those lettuce those
Hoatrínona izào irèto salàdy iréto é?	How much now are these heads of lettuce?

ny télo	the three
Ariàry fíto ny télo.	Thirty five francs (for) three.
ànankiéfatra	four-together
láfo	expensive
Láfo ìzy izány.	That is expensive.
Mba omèo ànankiéfatra àry àho è.	Please give me four.
Itý àry.	Here you are.
rehétra	all
Hoatrínona ìzy rehétra è?	How much is it all?
Tèlopòlo mónja ìzy rehétra, Madáma à.	Just one hundred fifty francs, Madame.

A.2 Final Dialogue

(a) Hoatrinona ny voasary e?
(b) Mora io, Madama a. Roapolo monja ny dozeniny.
(a) Mba omeo roa dozeniny kely ary aho e.
(b) Eny ary Madama a.
(a) Ary telo kilao amin' ity ovy koa.
(b) Eny ary.
(a) Hoatrinona izao ireto salady ireto?
(b) Ariary fito ny telo.
(a) Lafo izy izany. Mba omeo anankiefatra ary aho e.
(b) Ity ary.
(a) Hoatrinona izy rehetra e?
(b) Telopolo monja izy rehetra, Madama a.

A.3 Notes

Small individual fruits and eggs are usually sold by the dozen, although either could be bought in smaller quantities. Sugar, potatoes and coffee

beans are sold by the kilo. Ground coffee is bought by the package. The market in our dialogue is a large out-door market specializing in fresh fruits and vegetables.

B. Word Study

The post-clitic person markers have special forms when added to words ending in -tra, -ka, or -na which are stressed on the third from the last syllable.

The endings of the words also undergo changes. Review first by repeating after your instructor the basic forms of the person markers which you have learned:

trano	Tranoko ity.	This is my house.
	Tranonao ity.	your
	Tranony ity.	his (or, hers, their)
	Tranonay ity.	our (ex.)
	Tranontsika ity.	our (incl.)
	Tranonareo ity.	your (pl.)

Now repeat the special person marker forms as they occur with a word ending in -ka and note the changes in the word itself:

zánaka	zanako ity	This is my child.
	zanakao ity	your
	zanany ity	his
	zanakay ity	our (ex.)
	zanatsika ity	our (incl.)
	zanakareo ity	your (pl.)

The stem form is:	The person markers are:	
zanak	-o	my
zanak	-ao	your
zana	-ny	his
zanak	-ay	our (ex.)
zana	-tsika	our (incl.)
zanak	-areo	your (pl.)

In other words, the stem form of words ending in -ka is final -k before the person markers beginning in a vowel, and complete loss of -ka before person markers beginning with a consonant.

Repeat the following sentences which contain a word ending in -tra:

fántatra 'known'

Fantatro	I know. (known-by-me)
Fantatrao	You know.
Fantany	He knows.
Fantatray	We know. (ex.)
Fantatsika	We know. (incl.)
Fantatrareo	You know.

Word stem	Person-markers
fantatr-	-o
fantatr-	-ao
fanta-	-ny
fantatr-	-ay
fanta-	-tsika
fantatr-	-areo

The stem varies for -tra words exactly as it does for -ka words. Tr- appears before person markers beginning with a vowel, and -tra disappears completely before markers beginning with a consonant.

Repeat the following sentences which contain a word ending in -na:

námana 'friend'

Namako ity.	This is my friend.
Namanao ity.	your
Namany ity.	his
Namanay ity.	our (ex.)
Namantsika ity.	our (incl.)
Namanareo ity.	your (pl.)

Word Stem	Person-marker
nama-	-ko
nama-	-nao
nama-	-ny
nama-	-nay
nama-	-ntsika
nama-	-nareo

The person markers are in the same forms which were added to trano but the word ending in -na appears consistently without the -na before all person markers.

By dividing the stems and person markers in this way, only two sets of person marker forms need be distinguished.

Practice another familiar -na word:

fiànakavíana 'family'

Aiza moa ny fianakaviako?	Where is my family?
fianakavianao	your
fianakaviany	his
fianakavianay	our (ex.)
fianakaviantsika	our (incl.)
fianakavianareo	your (pl.)

C.1 Practice Sentences (New Words and Substitution Drill)

1. Mankany miaraka amiko ny vady aman-janako.	My wife and children are going there with me.
aminao	with you
aminy	with him
aminay	with us (ex.)
amintsika	with us (incl.)
aminareo	with you (pl.)

2.	Ariary fito ny telo.		35 F. for three.
	sivy	telo	45 F for three
	dimy	telo	25 F for three
	valo	telo	40 F for three
	folo	telo	50 F for three
	folo	roa	50 F for two
	folo	efatra	50 F for four
	folo	dimy	50 F for five
	folo	roa	50 F for two
	folo	iray	50 F for one

3.	Roapolo monja ny dozeniny.		Only 100 F a dozen.
	efa-palo	dozeniny	200 F a dozen
	dimam-polo	dozeniny	250 F a dozen
	telopolo	dozeniny	150 F a dozen
	telopolo	kilao	150 F a kilo
	roapolo	kilao	100 F a kilo
	efa-polo	kilao	200 F a kilo
	diman-polo	pake	250 F a package
	efa-polo	pake	200 F a package
	roapolo	pake	100 F a package
	telopolo	pake	150 F a package
	akóndro		'banana'

4.	Ary telo kilao amin' ity akondro ity.		And three kilos of these bananas.	
	ray	akondro	one	bananas
	roa	akondro	two	bananas
	telo	ovy	three	potatoes
	roa	ovy	two	potatoes
	ànankiróa		'two-together'	
	ànankitélo		'three together'	

5.	Mba omeo anankiroa kely ary aho e.	Then please give me two.
	anankitelo	three
	anankiefatra	four
	anankiray	a single one
	roa dozeniny	two dozen
	ray dozeniny	one dozen
	roa kilao	two kilos
	ray kilao	one kilo
	ray pake	one package
	roa pake	two packages
	telo pake	three packages

C.2 Grammar Statement: Plural of demonstrative adjectives and pronouns

The demonstrative adjectives and the pronouns have plural forms made up of the singular forms with an infix -re-. These forms occur only for the 'in sight' adjectives and pronouns. The correspondences with the singular forms are as follows:

Singular	Speaker	Plural	
this	itý	iréto	these
that	ió	iréo	those
that-there	irý	irerý	those-there
that-there (far-or mentioned earlier)	íny	irény	those-there

Ireto is formed from a singular demonstrative ito, e.g., i - re - to. Ito is not normally used, nor is the expected plural form of ity 'this', which is irety. Neither izao nor izany, the 'out-of-sight' demonstratives, have plural forms. The phrase used as a third person plural independent pronoun izy ireo 'they' is made of the pronoun izy 'he' and the demonstrative pronoun ireo 'those'.

The use of singular and plural in Malagasy does not in some cases match the use of singular and plural in English:

1.	Ary telo kilao amin' ity ovy ity koa.	And also three kilos of these potatoes.
2.	Ary telo kilao amin' ireto ovy ireto koa.	And also three kilos of these potatoes.

In the first sentence, the potatoes are in a sack, that is, are closely grouped together. In the second sentence the potatoes are spread out. English uses the plural in both cases since there is more than one potato. Malagasy uses the singular for plural objects if they are grouped as a unit, but the plural for objects dispersed in space.

C.3 Practice Sentences (Response Drills)

1.	Hoatrinona izao ireto salady ireto?	How much now are these heads of lettuce?
	Ireto ariary valo ary irery ariary folo.	These are 40 F. and those there are 50 F.
2.	Ho aiza ireo namanao ireo?	Where are those friends of yours going?
	Te-hividy gazety izy ireo.	They want to buy a newspaper.
3.	Lafo ve ireto akondro ireto?	Are those bananas expensive?
	Mora mihitsy ka.	On the contrary, very cheap.
4.	Ho aiza ireny mpianatra ireny?	Where are those students going?
	Angamba handeha hianatra izy ireny.	Probably they are going to study.
5.	Aiza moa ny Ambasady Fratsay?	Where is the French Embassy?
	Hitanao irery trano irery, tsy lavitra eo akory.	You see those houses - it's not far from there at all.

C.4 Grammar Statement

The dependent pronouns, ahy, anao, azy, anay, antsika, anareo are used as the direct object complement of active transitive verbs:

Miandry anao aho.	I'm waiting for you.
Mahita azy izahy.	We see him.

The dependent pronouns, preceded by ho 'to, for' may be translated as indirect objects:

Nametraka taratasy ho azy aho.	I left him a note.
or as the object of a preposition:	I left a note for him.

As predicates, the dependent pronouns indicate possession:

Anao ity boky ity.	This book is yours.

Preceded by the article ny, the dependent pronouns also indicate possession, but more specifically:

Anao io boky io.	That book is yours.
Ny anao io.	That is (the one which is) yours.

The question An' iza? 'Whose?' may be answered with the dependent pronouns.

An' iza io gazety io?	Whose is that newspaper?
An' ahy ity.	This is mine.
Anao ity.	This is yours.
An' azy ity.	This is his.
Anay ity.	This is ours. (excl.)
Antsika ity.	This is ours. (incl.)
Anareo ity.	This is yours. (pl.)

Comment: The special phrases for 'I' and 'he' are made up of the dependent pronoun preceded by the marker an'.

C.5 More Practice Sentences (Response Drill)

1. An' iza ity boky ity?
   Anay io boky io.

2. An' iza iny gazety iny?
An' ahy iny ka.

3. An' iza ireto voasary ireto?
Anareo ireo ka.

4. An' iza daholo ireo?
Antsika ka.

5. Anao ve ity boky ity?
Tsy an' ahy io ka.

6. Io ve ny anareo?
Tsy tompoko, ny azy io.

7. Ity ve ny anareo?
Tsy tompoko, ny azy ity.

8. Nividy taratasy sy valopy ve ianao?
Ie, nividy ny ahy sy ny anao aho.

C.6 Grammar Statement

Daholo (frequently pronounced as if written, daholy) and rehetra 'all' occupy different positions in relation to the word they modify. Daholo occurs before the entire noun phrase: rehetra occurs immediately after the principal word of the noun phrase. Both may occur in the same sentence in the proper positions.

1. Hoatrinona daholo izy ireo? — How much is all that?
Hoatrinona izy rehetra ireo?

2. Tonga daholo ny mpianatra. — All the students arrived.
Tonga ny mpianatra rehetra.

3. Lasa daholo isika. — We have all gone.
Lasa isika rehetra.
Lasa daholo isika rehetra.

4.	An' iza daholo ireo boky ireo? An' iza ireo boky rehetra ireo?	Whose are all those books?

C.7 More Practice Sentences (Conversion Drills)

Change the imperative to a prohibition by adding aza 'don't' and changing the verb to present active indicative.

Example:

Mividiana voasary re!	Buy oranges!
Aza mividy voasary re!	Don't buy oranges!

1. Mipetraha ka!
2. Mandraisa sigara re!
3. Mamangia ny fianakavianao!
4. Mitadiava valopy sy taratasy!
5. Mandrosoa re!
6. Miresaha e!
7. Mametraha taratasy ho azy!
8. Mitenena!
9. Miandrasa ahy!
10. Mangataha dite!
11. Misaora azy!
12. Miala eto ianao!

Change the emphatic order to normal order.

Example:

Ao amin' ny ambasady no mipetraka izy.	There at the embassy is where he lives.
Mipetraka ao amin' ny ambasady izy.	

1. Izy no mpianatra.
2. Ianao no nangataka kafe mafana.
3. I Naivo no namany.

4. Ity ny bokiko.
5. Tany Amerika no nianatra teny malagasy aho.
6. Izy no niverina teto Antananarivo.
7. Ny vadiko no hiandry azy.
8. I Kotő no nandeha tanÿ amin' ny ambasady.

Change the preceding emphatic order sentences to questions.

Example:

Ao amin' ny ambasady no mipetraka izy.
Ao amin ny ambasady ve no mipetraka izy?

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Hanao ahoana ny andro amin' ity herinandro ho avy ity?	How will the weather be next week? (in this week that's coming)
	Mety ho tsara ihany izy ity.	It's supposed to be just fine.
2.	Misy sigara amerikana ve ao aminareo?	Do you have American cigarettes?
	Eny, tompoko. Firy pake moa no tianao?	Yes sir. How many packages do you want?
	Telo ihany e. Hoatrinona moa izy ity?	Just three. How much is it?
	Dimam-polo, tompoko.	250 F, sir.
3.	Omeo kely voasary ray kilao, manga ray, ary akondro efatra, aho.	Give me one kilo of oranges, one mango, and four bananas.
	Ity ary.	Here it is.
	Hoatrinona izany?	How much is that?
	Ariary efa-polo, tompoko.	Two hundred francs, sir.
4.	Hoatrinona ny kilao amin' ity?	How much is a kilo of this?
	Ariary folo, Madama.	Fifty francs, Madame.
	Omeo telo kilao ary aho.	Give me three kilos.
	Ity ary.	Here it is.

5.	Hoatrinona ireo rehetra ireo?	How much are all those?
	Ariary roapolo monja, tompoko.	Just 100 francs, sir.
	Lafo izany.	That's expensive!
6.	Maika aho ka, tsy maintsy mandeha aho izao.	But I'm in a hurry - I have to go now.
	Fa amin' ny firy nefa izao e?	But it's only - what time now?
	Efa amin' ny fito izao.	It's already seven o'clock now.
	Lavitra avy eto ve izy izany e?	Is that (place) far from here?
	Tena lavitra avy eto.	It's pretty far from here.

A.1 Dialogue: Making plans

àndroány	today
Rangáhy	3rd. person term of address
hatàon-dRangáhy	will-be-done-by-you
Ínona no hatàon-dRangáhy àndroány?	What are you doing today?
maráina	morning
ampiasána	office
Tsy màintsy mankàny ampiasána àho izào maráina izào.	I have to go to the office this morning.
raha haríva	when evening
Àry raha harívà?	And in the evening?
nahóana	why
Fa nahóana?	But why (do you ask)?
hiantséna	will-go-to-the-market
sáika	plan, planned
Sàika hiantséna àho.	I planned to go shopping.
Sàika hiantséna àho, fa nahóana?	I planned to go shopping, why?
àfaka	be-able
Áfaka vè Rangáhy?	Can you (go)?
ào amin' ny Róxy	There at the Roxy
fílma	film
Mìsy fìlma mahafináritra Rangàhy ào amin' ny Róxy à! Áfaka vè Rangáhy?	There's a nice film at the Roxy. Can you go?
Márina vé?	Is that true?
manómboka	begins
Márina vé? Àmin' ny fíry nefa no manómboka?	Really? But what time does it begin?

Tsy fantatro.	I don't know.
fotóana	appointment
mifàmpanáo	mutually-make
Tsy fántatro, fa nahòana raha mifàmpanào fotòana isíka!	I don't know, but why don't we set a time (to meet)?
Eny àry è!	All right.

A.2 Final Dialogue

(a) Inona no hataon-dRangahy androany?
(b) Tsy maintsy mankany ampiasana aho izao maraina izao.
(a) Ary raha hariva?
(b) Saika hiantsena aho, fa nahoana?
(a) Misy filma mahafinaritra Rangahy ao amin' ny Roxy a. Afaka ve Rangahy?
(b) Marina ve? Amin' ny firy no manomboka?
(a) Tsy fantatro, fa nahoana raha mifampanao fotoana isika.
(b) Eny ary e!

A.3 Notes

1. Rangahy is a term of address used in place of a pronoun between adult males of the same age who are good friends. It is, in terms of formality, both intimate and respectful. Colleagues who know each other well might use the term.

A still respectful but less intimate version of the dialogue can be made by replacing Rangahy by the 2nd person ianao and the post-clitic -nao.

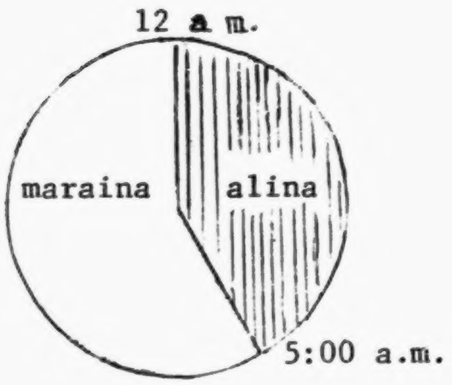
In the first sentence:

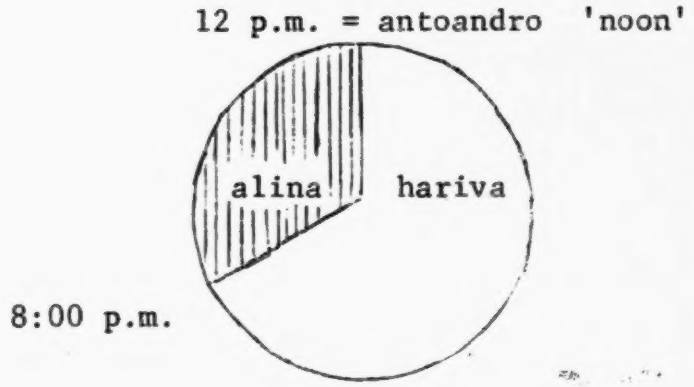
Inona no ataonao androany?

In the fifth sentence:

Misy filma mahafinaritra ao amin' ny Roxy a! Afaka ve ianao?

2. For Malagasy as well as for English the designation of a particular hour to a time of the day may differ slightly from speaker to speaker or from time to time. In English, you may say either, 'At one in the morning,' or 'At one at night.' Here is a rough approximation of time of day in Malagasy:





3. Miantsena is an active verb derived from a word an-tsena 'at the market.' The word for market is tsena.

B. Word Study

In the phrase, ataon-dRangahy, a proper noun is the agent of the action. The proper noun may be replaced by a common noun, e.g., ataon' ny mpiasa, 'done by the servant', or by a person marker, ataonao,'done by you'.

The proper noun, Rangahy, shows an initial consonant change in this construction, i.e., r is replaced by ndr.

Repeat the following sentences:

Inona no ataon-dRabe?	What is Rabe doing?
Inona no ataon-dRanaivo?	What is Ranaivo doing?
Inona no ataon-dRakota?	What is Rakoto doing?
Inona no ataon-dRaiko?	What is Father doing?
Inona no ataon-dReniko?	What is Mother doing?

In the phrase An-dRabe io. 'That's Rabe's', the same intial consonant change takes place.

Repeat the following sentences which answer to the question 'An'iza io?' 'Whose is that?'

An-dRakoto io.	That's Rakoto's.
An-dRanaivo io.	That's Ranaivo's.
An-dRaiko io.	That's Father's.
An' i Koto io.	That's Koto's.
An' ny vadiko io.	That's my wife's.

If another sound intervenes before the first consonant of the noun, the change does not take place. Such consonant changes will be called 'n-changes'. Others will be discussed in the succeeding lessons.

C.1 Practice Sentences (Substitution Drills)

1. Inona no hataon-dRangahy androany?	What are you going to do today?
hataon-dRabe	Rabe
hataon-dRakoto	Rakoto
hataon' i Koto	Koto
hataon' i Bozy	Bozy
hataon' i Naivo	Naivo
hataonao	you
hataontsika	we (incl.)
hataonareo	you (pl.)

2. Inona no ataonao?	What are you doing?
hitanao	do you see?
tianao	do you want?
tadiavinao	are you looking for?
entinao	are you carrying? (bringing)

3.	Saika hietsena aho.	I planned to go shopping.
	hividy boky	buy books
	hamangy anao	visit you
	hitady gazety	look for a newspaper
	hiala eto	leave here
	handeha taxi	go by taxi
	hankany	go-there
	hianatra malagasy	study Malagasy
	hanao kafe kely	fix some coffee

Comment: Saika 'plan, planned' is not marked for tense. It is followed here by a future verb.

4.	Amin' ny firy nefa no manamboka?	But what time does it (any previously mentioned subject) begin?
	miala	leave
	mankany	go there
	mandeha	go

5. Tsy maintsy mankany ampiasana aho izao maraina izao.

amin' ny ambasady	izao hariva izao
	izao amin' ny dimy izao
an-trano	izao antoandro izao
	izao maraina izao
aminao	rahampitso
	androany

6. Misy filma mahafinaritra ao amin' ny Roxy.

boky mahafinaritra	ao amin' io fivarotam-boky io
akondro tsara	ao amin' ny mpivarotra ao
sigara amerikana	ao amin' ny tzano fivarotana ao
atody mora	ao amin' ry Rabe
labiera mangatsiaka	ao amin' io restauranta io

C.2 Grammar Statement

Amin' ny firy? means 'What time?' for the present or future. Tamin' ny firy? means 'What time?' in the past. The answer would be a specific time by the clock.

Oviana? means 'When?' and is used for past time. Rahoviana means 'When?' too, but is used for future time. The answers to these questions will be a more general indication of time, such as 'yesterday', 'tomorrow', 'tomorrow evening', to which a specific time may or may not be added.

C.3 More Practice Sentences (New Words and Response Drills)

ovíana	'when?'
omály	'yesterday'

1.	Oviana no tonga teto ianareo?	When did you get here?
	Omaly maraina.	Yesterday morning.
	Omaly hariva	Yesterday evening.
	Omaly antoandro	Yesterday at noon.
2.	Oviana no lasa ny fianakavianao?	When did your family leave?
	Omaly antoandro, tompoko.	Yesterday at noon, sir.
	Omaly maraina.	Yesterday morning.
	Omaly hariva.	Yesterday evening.
	Androany maraina.	Today in the morning.
	Androany antoandro.	Today at noon.

álina	'night'

3.	Oviana, izy no tonga?	When did he arrive?
	Omaly alina.	Yesterday night.
	Omaly alina tamin' ny folo.	Yesterday night at ten o'clock.
	Omaly alina tamin' ny sivy.	Yesterday night at nine o'clock.
	Omaly hariva tamin' ny enina.	Yesterday evening at six o'clock.

	rahovíana	'when?'
4.	Rahoviana no handeha izy.	When will he go?
	Rahampitso antoandro.	Tomorrow (at) noon.
	Rahampitso maraina.	Tomorrow morning.
	Rahampitso hariva.	Tomorrow evening.
	Rahampitso alina.	Tomorrow night.
5.	Rahoviana izy no ho avy?	When will he come?
	Androany hariva.	Today in the evening.
	Androany antoandro.	Today at noon.
	Androany alina.	Tonight.
	Rahampitso maraina amin' ny sivy.	Tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.
	Rahampitso hariva amin' ny efatra.	Tomorrow evening at four.
	Rahampitso hariva amin' ny dimy.	Tomorrow evening at five.
6.	Tamin' ny firy no tonga ry Naivo?	When did the Naivos arrive?
	Tamin' ny valo alina tany.	At eight o'clock at night.
7.	Amin' ny firy no manomboka io filma io?	When does that film begin?

C.4 Grammar Statement

Dia is a marker, similar in function to no: dia marks the position of the predicate in sentences with reversed predicate-subject order. (You have already met another dia 'then' which may introduce clauses; the marker dia has no meaning other than its signaling of the predicate position.)

Dia marks reversed word order which serves to call attention to the truthfulness of the statement.

No marks emphatic word order which carries the connotation that the sentence element in initial position excludes any other alternative. For example,

With emphatic order:

Tany Amerika aho no nianatra.	It was there in America (not elsewhere) that I studied.
Izy no nangataka labiera.	He was the one (not someone else) who ordered the beer.
Io no mora.	That one is (the) cheap (one).

With normal order:

Mpianatra i Koto.	Koto is a student.

With reversed order:

I Koto dia mpianatra.	Koto (really) is a student.

With normal order:

Tiany ny tanananay	He likes our country (or village).

With reversed order:

Ny tanananay dia tiany.	He does like our country.

Dia may also serve to mark the reversal of the normal order of a subordinate clause.

With normal order:

Homeko labiera ianao raha tianao.	I'll give you a beer if you like.

With reversed order:

Raha tianao, dia homeko labiera ianao.	If you like, I'll give you a beer.

With normal order:

Mandehana, raha tsy tonga aho amin' ny efatra.	Go on, if I don't arrive by four o'clock.

With reversed order:

Raha tsy tonga aho amin' ny efatra, dia mandehana.	If I don't arrive by four o'clock, go on.

C.5 More Practice Sentences (Conversion Drills)

Convert the following normal order sentences to reversed order using dia.

1.	Lany ny gazety.	The newspapers are sold out.
	Ny gazety dia lany.	The newspapers really are sold out.
2.	Faly mahafantatra anao aho.	I'm glad to meet you.
	Izaho dia faly mahafantatra anao.	I really am glad to meet you.
3.	Ho avy aty ry Rabe.	The Rabes will come here.
	Ry Rabe dia ho avy aty.	The Rabes will really come here.
4.	Tonga tamin' ny sivy aho.	I arrived at nine o'clock.
	Tamin' ny sivy dia tonga aho.	I arrived at nine o'clock.
5.	Manomboka amin' ny fito ny filma.	The film begins at seven o'clock.
	Amin' ny fito dia manomboka ny filma.	The film does begin at seven o'clock.
6.	Tsara daholo ny vady aman-janako.	My wife and children are all fine.
	Ny vady aman-janako dia tsara daholo.	My wife and children are really all fine.
7.	Nipetraka tao dimy andro izy.	He stayed there five days.
	Izy dia nipetraka tao dimy andro.	He really stayed there five days.
8.	Ao amin' ny Ambasady Amerikana izy.	He's there at the American Embassy.
	Izy dia ao amin' ny Ambasady Amerikana.	He really is there at the American Embassy.
9.	Homeko azy raha vao tonga izy.	I'll give (it) to him as soon as he arrives.
	Raha vao tonga izy dia homeko azy.	As soon as he arrives, I'll give (it) to him.

10.	Nankany Antananarivo izy raha vao vita ny raharahany.	He went to Tananarive as soon as his work was finished.
	Raha vao vita ny raharahany, dia nankany Antananarivo izy.	As soon as his work was finished, he went to Tananarive.

Convert the normal order sentence to reverse order with dia, then to emphatic order with no. Provide a translation for your conversions.

11.	Mora io voasary io.	Those oranges are cheap.
dia	Io voasary io dia mora.	
no	Io voasary io no mora.	
12.	Lany ny gazety.	The newspapers are sold out.
dia	Ny gazety dia lany.	
no	Ny gazety no lany.	
13.	Nividy poama sy manga izy.	He bought apples and mangoes.
dia	Izy dia nividy poama sy manga.	
no	Izy no nividy poama sy manga.	
14.	Faly mahalala anao aho.	I'm glad to meet you.
dia	Izaho dia faly mahalala anao.	
no	Izaho no faly mahalala anao.	

C.6 Grammar Statement

Misy 'there is, are' has a negative form tsisy 'there isn't, aren't'. Tsisy is a contraction of tsy misy.

If misy is followed by a personal pronoun, the dependent pronoun form is used.

C.7 More Practice Sentences (Substitution Drill)

1.	Misy valopy ve ao e?	Are there envelopes there? (Do they have envelopes there?)
	atody	eggs

	gazety	newspapers
	poama	apples
	afokasiaka	matches
2.	Misy sigara ve ao aminao?	Do you have cigarettes?
	manga	mangos
	ovy	potatoes
	akondro	bananas
	salady	lettuce
3.	Tsisy taratasy ato, fa valopy no misy.	There's no paper here, but there are envelopes.
	akondro	bananas
	manga	mangos
	voasary	oranges
	poama	apples
4.	Omeo akondro aho raha tsisy voasary.	Give me bananas if there aren't any oranges.
	poama	apples
	manga	mangos
5.	Misy firy ny zanakao?	How many children do you have?
	mpianatrao	students
6.	Aiza no misy anareo, tompoko?	Where is your (place), sir? (house, seat)
	anao	your (sg.)

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Tsy maintsy mianatra ve ianao raha hariva?	Do you have to study in the evening?
	Tsy maintsy miantsena aho.	I have to go shopping.

2.	Hitanao ve ny filma tao amin' ny Roxy?	Did you see the film that was at Roxy?
	Hitako, fa tsy tiako.	I saw it, but I didn't like it.
3.	Afaka ve ianao raha hariva?	Can you (go) in the evening?
	Ho aiza nefa?	But where to?
	Hitady boky anglisy ka.	To look for some English books.
	Angamba.	Maybe.
4.	Aiza re no mba mety misy filma tsara e?	Where is there a good film?
	Ao amin ny sinema Ritz ka.	There at the Ritz.
	Filma inona nefa?	But what kind of a film?
	Filma amerikana ka.	An American film.
5.	Ka manao ahoana e?	Well, how are you?
	Tsara e, fa ianareo no manao ahoana?	Fine, but how are you?
	Tsara koa e.	We're fine, too.
	Ary ianareo izany tena tsy hita mihitsy.	But we really don't ever see you.
	Be raharaha koa.	Well, lots of work...
	Nahoana raha mifampanao fotoana amin' ity herinandro ity e?	Why don't we set a time (to get together) this week?
	Eny ary e.	All right.
6.	Marina tokoa ve fa tsy maintsy mankany Madagasikara ianao?	Is it really true that you have to go to Madagascar?
	Ie.	Yes.
	Ka rahoviana ianao izany no hiala?	But when is it you are leaving?
	Amin' ny iny herinandro ho avy iny angamba.	This next week probably.

A. Translation Drill

Translate the following Malagasy sentences into English.

1. Telopolo ny efatra, Madama a.
2. Finaritra tokoa aho taty aminareo.
3. Misy valopy lehibe ve ato aminareo?
4. Mba omeo anankitelo any aho e.
5. Tsy maintsy mianatra aho raha hariva.
6. Saika hankany Toamasina aho.
7. Entin' ny vadiko ny dite.
8. Amin' ny enina latsaka fahefany.
9. Te-hividy akondro ve ianao?
10. Tsy lavitra avy eto izy izany.
11. Jereo ao amin' iry trano fivarotana iry.
12. Tokony dimy volana eo ho eo.
13. Omaly alina tamin' ny folo.
14. Hilaozako ianareo fa hanao kafe kely aho.
15. Rakoto dia niala omaly.
16. Marina tokoa ve?
17. Ho any ny namako rahampitso maraina.
18. Dray! Efa amin' ny folo sy sasany.
19. Aiza moa ny lalana mankany Analakely?
20. Fa nahoana raha mamangy azy isika?

B. Response Drill

Respond appropriately to the following questions, statements or formulas.

1. Faly mahalala anao, tompoko.
2. Amin' ny firy no manomboka io filma io?

3. Aza misahirana re!
4. Oviana izy no tonga?
5. Tsara daholo ve ny fianakavianao?
6. Hafiriana ianao no nianatra teny malagasy?
7. Ianao ve no nangataka dite, tompoko?
8. Ho aiza ianao, tompoko?
9. Inona no hataonao androany?
10. Mba ao ve ry Ranaivo?
11. Aza fady tompoko, amin' ny firy izao?
12. Mba mamangia matetitetika e!
13. Hoatrinona moa ny mankany Mahamasina?
14. Misaotra indrindra, tompoko.
15. An' iza ity gazety ity?
16. Misaotra betsaka tamin' ny fandraisanao.
17. Hoatrinona moa ny sigara iray pake?
18. Malahelo aho, fa tsy maintsy mandeha.
19. Ka mipetraha ary e!
20. Hafiriana no teto ianao izao?

C. Conversion Drill

a. Convert the following statements to questions.

1. Atsy aloha atsy ny 'Place de l' Independance'.
2. Nafana foana tany.
3. Lafo ireto salady ireto.
4. Vita ny raharahanao.
5. Nividy akondro sy voasary ianao.
6. Mpianatra izy.
7. Mbola lavitra avy eto ny ambasady.
8. Efa tonga ny zanakao.
9. Saika hianatra teny anglisy ny vadinao.
10. Anao io boky io.

b. Convert the following reversed order sentences to normal order.

1. Ity dia boky.
2. Izaho dia hiala rahampitso.
3. Iry trano iry dia lehibe.
4. Ity filma ity dia mahafinaritra.
5. I Rabe dia nividy poama sy akondro.
6. Amin' ny telo sy sasany dia manomboka ny filma.
7. Tamin' ny valo dia tonga aho.
8. Ireto salady ireto dia lafo.
9. Ry Ranaivo dia ho avy aty.
10. Ny vady aman-janako dia tsara daholo.

a. Convert the past or future tense forms to present tense.

1. Hietsena ry Rabe.
2. Tamin' ny valo alina tany.
3. Nanao ahoana ny tany Antananarivo?
4. Ho aiza moa ny rainao?
5. Tany Mahamasina no nipetraka i Naivo.
6. Ho lany daholo ny gazety.
7. Niandry azy tao amin' ny ambasady aho.
8. Niresaka tamin' ny vadinao i Ramatoa Rakoto.
9. Nisahirana be izy.
10. Hankany ampiasana Andriamatoa Rabe.
11. Lafo ny manga tao amin' ny trano fivarotana.
12. Nentin' ny mpiasa ny labiera.
13. Tao amin' ny Ambasady Amerikana no nianatra teny malagasy izy.
14. Hitady boky koa ianao.
15. Tsy nividy boky mihitsy izy.

If you have completed the drills in Sections A-C without hesitations, go on to Section D, Dialogues.

D. Dialogues

Two students should act out the brief dialogues described below.

1. Foreigner. Inhabitant of Tananarive.
   - a. The foreigner asks where the American Cultural Center is. The Malagasy doesn't know, but tells him the American Embassy isn't far.
   - b. The foreigner wants the street that goes to Mahamasina. He finds out it's straight ahead.

2. Shopkeeper. Customer.
   - a. The customer wants a kilo of bananas, but they are very expensive.
   - b. The customer decides which mangos he wants .... the big ones.
   - c. Since the shopkeeper is all out of apples, the customer buys some oranges.

3. Host. Guest.
   - a. The guest starts to leave, and the host urges him to stay.
   - b. The host asks the guestwhere he learned to speak Malagasy.
   - c. The guest is introduced to the host's father.

4. Rabe. Rakoto.
   - a. Rabe has to study. Rakoto tells him about a good movie.
   - b. Rakoto has to go to the office towmorrow, but they make an appointment for evening.
   - c. Rabe tells Rakoto how much it costs to go to Mahamasina by cab.

LESSON 20

A.1.a Dialogue: Talking about people

àdin' iráy	hour-(period) one
Mbòla mísy àdin' irày.	There's still an hour left.
lóatra	too, too-much
alòha lóatra	early too-much
Tònga alòha lóatra isìka izàny, mbòla mìsy àdin' iráy, Rangáhy.	We've arrived too early, there's still an hour.
àmin' ny arcáde	at the Arcade
závatra	thing, something
hisótro	will-drink
andáo	let's-go
Andáo hisòtro zàvatra kély.	Let's go drink a little something.
Andáo ary hisòtro zàvatra kély any amin' ny Arcáde è.	Then let's go have something to drink there at the Arcade.

A.1.b Dialogue: At the Arcade

téraka	gave-birth-to
renáo	heard-by-you
Renáo mòa fa tèraka i Ramatòa Ranáivo.	You've heard that Mrs. Ranaivo had a baby.
láhy	boy
vávy	girl
vávy sa láhy	boy or girl
Márina vé! Vávy sa láhy?	Really! A boy or a girl?
hóno	it-is-said
tòa vávy hòno	it-seems girl
Tòa vávy hòno.	A girl, I think.

fíry izào ny zánany	how-many now the children-hers
Ka fíry izào ny zánany?	But how many children does she have now?
Télo amin' izáy.	Three now.
hànam-bády	will-marry
toa hoè hànam-bády	thus will-marry
ràhalahináo	brother-yours (said to a man)
Àry ny ràhalahináo toa hoè hànam-bády?	Say, your brother is going to get married, isn't he?
táona	year
vao fìry táona ìzy	already how-many years he
Tsy màrina mihítsy izàny, vao fìry táona ìzy.	That's not true at all - why he's only so old.
Fíry táona moa ízy?	How old is he then?
lòhatáona	spring
Vao ho ròapòlo táona amin' itý lòhatáona itý.	He will just be twenty this (coming) spring.

A.2 Final Dialogue

(a) Tonga aloha loatra isika izany, mbola misy adin' iray, Rangahy.
(b) Andao ary hisotro zavatra kely any amin' ny Arcade e.
(a) Renao moa fa teraka i Ramatoa Ranaivo?
(b) Marina ve! Vavy sa lahy?
(a) Toa vavy hono.
(b) Ka firy izao ny zanany?
(a) Telo amin' izay.
(b) Ary ny rahalahinao toa hoe hanam-bady?
(a) Tsy marina mihitsy izany, vao firy taona izy.
(b) Firy taona moa izy?
(a) Vao ho roapolo taona amin' ity lohataona ity.

A.3 Notes

1. Adin' iray here means 'an hour to spend, an hour's time (before a certain time)'. Also used are adiny roa and adiny telo 'two, three hours' time'.

2. The Arcade is a cafe-restaurant in Tananarive.

3. Toa vavy hono means that the speaker is reporting that he has heard the baby is a girl, but doesn't actually know. Some speakers may pronounce hono as if it were spelled hony.

4. Toa hoe in this dialogue has a meaning similar to English 'by the way.'

5. Vao firy taona izy is similar in connotation to the sentences in A.1 Lesson 14, Vao amin' ny firy nefa izao e. The first means 'He's not even old enough yet!' and the second means 'It's not even late yet!'

6. Lohataona, 'spring', is the mild, dry season lasting from August to October. The summer, fahaváratra, is hot and rainy and lasts from November to February. The fall, fararáno, is the end of the rainy season, March and April. Actually, the term is not frequently used. The winter, ríinina, is cool and dry and lasts from April to July.

B. Word Study

In the phrase hanam-bady, an active verb hánana 'will have, will possess' has combined with the object of the verb vady 'spouse' to form a type of compound.

The verb mánana has the -na ending which may cause a following word in a compound to undergo n- changes.

20.150

Repeat the following words and phrases:

zánaka	child
Manan-janaka izy.	He has a child.
raharáha	business
Manan-draharaha izy.	He has employment.
vóla	money
Manam-bola izy.	He has money.
vády	spouse
Manam-bady izy.	He is married.
fotóana	appointment, time
Manam-potoana izy.	He has an appointment.
sáina	intelligence
Manan-tsaina izy.	He is intelligent.

The n- changes (with loss of the -na ending in the first member of the compound) are:

f is replaced by mp
v is replaced by mb
s is replaced by nts
z is replaced by nj
r is replaced by ndr
l is replaced by nd

Although the sounds tr, dr, ts, j, p, b, t, d, k, g are not replaced, they may be preceded by a nasal sound. However, speakers vary in their pronunciation of the nasal sounds with these consonants. n and m are not affected by n-changes.

The same changes occur after the locational prefix an- which occurs in the words an-trano 'at home', an-dalana (from lalana) 'on the way'. Remember that the sequence mp, nt, and nk are pronounced as p, t, k in normal speech.

C.1 Practice Sentences (Substitution Drills)

1.	Roapolo taona izy.	He's twenty years old.
	telopolo	30
	efa-polo	40
	folo	10
	diman-polo	50
	telo ambin' ny folo	13
	efatra ambin' ny folo	14
	dimy ambin' ny folo	15
	enina ambin' ny folo	16
	fito ambin' ny folo	17
	valo ambin' ny folo	18
	sivy ambin' ny folo	19
	iraika amby telopolo	31
	roa amby telopolo	32
	telo amby telopolo	33
	efatra amby telopolo	34
	dimy amby telopolo	35
	enina amby telopolo	36
	fito amby telopolo	37
	valo amby telopolo	38
	sivy amby telopolo	39

The numbers 21-29, 41-49, 51-59, etc. follow the same pattern, e.g., valo amby efa-polo '48' and iraika amby dimam-polo '51'.

2.	Renao moa fa teraka i Ramatoa Ranaivo.	Have you heard that Mrs. Ranaivo had a baby?
	lasa	left
	tonga	arrived
	nianatra teny anglisy	studied English
	hianatra teny anglisy	is going to study English
	mianatra teny anglisy	is studying English
	nankany Toamasina	went to Tamatave

	hankany Toamasina	is going to go to Tamatave
	mitady mpiasa	is looking for a servant
	nitady mpiasa	was looking for a servant
	nankany Toamasina	went to Tamatave
	hankany Toamasina	is going to go to Tamatave
	mitady mpiasa	is looking for a servant
3.	Andao ary hisotra zavatra kely.	Let's go have a drink.
	hiantsena	shopping
	hianatra	study
	hividy sigara	buy cigarettes
	hanao kafe	fix coffee
	hankany	go-there (far)
	hankao	go-there (near)

C.2 More Practice Sentences (New Words and Response Drills)

1.	Oviana no taty Madagasikara ianao?	When were you in Madagascar?
	Tamin' ny taona lasa tany.	Last year.
2.	Oviana no namangy ny namanao ianao?	When did you visit your friend?
	Tamin' iny herinandro lasa iny?	This last week.
	ambony	'next'
3.	Rahoviana no hamangy azy ianao?	When will you visit him?
	Amin' ny volana ambony eo.	Next month.
4.	Inona no hataonao amin' ny taona ho avy?	What will you be doing next year?
	Tsy maintsy mianatra aho.	I have to study.
5.	Oviana no nividy ity boky frantsay ity ianao?	When did you buy this French book?
6.	Taty Amerika ve ianao tamin' ny taona lasa?	Were you in America last year?
	Ie, taty aho.	Yes, I was there.

7.	Rahoviana ianareo no hanam-bady? Amin' ny taona ho avy.	When will you two get married? Next year.
8.	Oviana ianareo no nanam-bady? Tamin' ity lohataona ity.	When did you get married? This last spring.
	rínina	'winter, dry season'
9.	Rahovinana ianao no tsy maintsy mandeha? Amin' ity rinina ho avy ity.	When do you have to go? This next winter.
10.	Rahoviana no hanomboka ny rinina? Amin' ny volana ambony.	When does winter begin? Next month.
	fàhaváratra	'summer, rainy season'
11.	Rahoviana no hanomboka ny fahavaratra? Amin' ny volana ambony	When will summer begin? Next month.

Comment: Ambony and ho avy both mean 'next'. After volana only ambony occurs; after taona, ho avy is preferred.

12.	Tianao ve ny fahavaratra? Raha tsy avy foana ny orana.	Do you like the summer? If it didn't rain all the time.
13.	Oviana no tany Toamasina ianao? Voa tamin' ny volana lasa teo.	When did you go to Tamatave? Last month.
14.	Firy volana no niasa tao ianao? Telo volana eo ho eo.	How many months have you worked there? About three months.
15.	Firy taona no nianatra tany Amerika ianao? Efa-taona.	How many years did you go to school there in America? Four years.

16.	Firy moa ny zanany?	How many children does he have?
	Enim-bavy sy roa lahy.	Six girls and two boys.
17.	Firy moa ny zanakao?	How many children do you have?
	Telo vavy sy efa-dahy.	Three girls and four boys.
	Efa-bavy sy telo lahy.	
	Roa vavy sy enin-dahy.	
	Vavy ray sy lahy ray.	
	Vavy ray sy dimy lahy.	

Comment: In counting children the numbers, with the exception of iray or ray, precede the noun.

18.	Manga firy no tianao, tompoko, enina sa fito?	How many mangos do you want, sir, six or seven?
	Enina ihany.	Just six.
19.	Niresaka taminy ve ianao sa tamin' ny vadiny?	Did you talk with him or his wife?
	Taminy ka.	With him.
20.	Kafe sa dite no tianao?	Do you want coffee or tea?
	Kafe kely e.	Coffee, please.
21.	Aiza izy, eto sa any?	Where is he, here or there?
	Eto Antananarivo tokoa izy.	He's really here in Tananarive.
22.	Namangy azy ve ianao sa tsia?	Did you visit him or not?
	Tsy namangy azy aho ka.	I didn't visit him.
23.	Faly ve ianao sa tsy faly?	Are you happy or not?
	Tsy faly mihitsy aho.	I'm not happy at all.

C.3 Grammar Statement

Passive verbs are of two types, prefixed and suffixed passives. All passive verbs form an imperative by adding a suffix -o or -y to the suffixing stem.

Passive verbs may add the post-clitic person markers to indicate the agent of the action. If the passive verb has a subject, the subject indicates the goal of the action. In the following examples, the goal of the action (the subject) is underlined once; the agent of the action (a person marker or phrase) is underlined twice.

Entiko ny labiera.	The beer is being brought by me.
Entin' ny mpiasa ny labiera.	The beer is being brought by the waiter.
Entin-dRabe ny labiera.	The beer is being brought by Rabe.
Andrasanao izy.	He is being waited for by you.
Sotroiko ny dite.	The tea is being drunk by me.

Compare the preceding passive construction to an active construction:

Misotro ny dite aho.	I'm drinking the tea.

Ny dite is the direct complement of the active verb. The subject of a passive verb corresponds to the direct complement of an active verb. The agent of the passive verb corresponds to the subject of an active verb.

Suffixed passive verbs end in -ina or -ana. The passive suffix is added to the suffixing stem. The suffix has an alternate, -na which is added to suffixing stems which end in é, e.g., omé-na 'given'. The pronunciation of the suffix -ana after any stressed vowel, however, is -na.

Suffixing stem	Passive Suffix		
vitá	-ina	vitáina	vitaiko
		'finished'	'finished-by-me'

tenén	-ina	tenénina	teneniko
		'spoken-to'	'spoken-to-by-me'
sotró	-ina	sotróina	sotroiko
		'drunk'	'drunk-by-me'
ráis-	-ina	ráisina	raisiko
		'taken'	'taken-by-me'
vidí	-ina	vidína *	vidiko
		'bought'	'bought-by-me'
tadiáv-	-ina	tadiávina	tadiaviko
		'looked-for'	'looked-for-by-me'
sahirán-	-ina	sahiránina	sahiraniko
		'troubled'	'troubled-by-me'
jeré-	-na	jeréna	jereko
		'looked-at'	'looked-at-by-me'
omé-	-na	oména	omeko
		'given'	'given-by-me'
vangí-	-ana	vangíana **	vangiako
		'visited'	'visited-by-me'
andrás-	-ana	andrásana	andrasako
		'waited-for'	'waited-for-by-me'
rosó-	-ana	rosóana **	rosoako
		'brought-in'	'brought-in-by-me'
resáh-	-ana	resáhana	resahako
		'talked-with'	'talked-with-by-me'

*Identical vowels in sequence are reduced to a single vowel, thus, the final vowel of the stem vidi- is lost before the suffix -ina.

**The pronunciation of -ana is -na after any stressed vowel.

Usually the suffixing stem is the same stem used for the active imperative (minus the active prefix). Vidí- 'bought' is irregular in having a shorter suffixing stem for the passive than for the active imperative, i.e., mividián-a 'buy!'

Suffixed passives have a past tense formed by the addition of a prefix *no*- or *n*- (if the stem begins with a vowel). The future tense is formed by the addition of a prefix *ho*- or *n*- (if the stem begins with a vowel.) For the majority of speakers the present and future forms of verbs beginning with a vowel are pronounced the same, e.g., *omeko*, present and *homeko*, future.

The passive in Malagasy does not exactly correspond in usage to the passive in English. In order to provide a more normal translation, we will translate the Malagasy passive by English active verbs whenever the Malagasy passive has an agent of the action.

C.4 More Practice Sentences (Variation Drill)

1.	Sotroiko io labiera io.	I'm drinking that beer.
	Nosotroiko ny labiera.	I drank the beer.
	Hosotroiny ny dite.	He will drink the tea.
2.	Raisiko ny bokinao.	I'm taking your book. (picking it up)
	Noraisiny tsara ireo namako ireo.	He received those friends of mine very well.
	Horaisiny ny vady aman-janakao.	He will receive your wife and children. (They may stay at his house.)
3.	Sahiraniko ianao.	I'm bothering you. (You're busy now.)
	Nosahiraniko ianao.	I've been bothering you.
4.	Inona no resahanareo?	What are you talking about?
	Inona no noresahanareo?	What were you talking about?
	Inona no horesahanareo?	What will you talk about?
5.	Omeko boky ianao.	I'm giving you a book.
	Nomeko boky izy.	I gave him a book.
	Homeko taratasy izy rahampitso.	I'll give him a note tomorrow.

6.	Entin' ny zanako ny dite izao.	My child is bringing the tea now.
	Nentin' ny vadiko ny dite.	My wife brought the tea.
	Hentiko ny dite.	I'll bring the tea.
7.	Teneniko ny zanakao.	I'm speaking to your child (scolding).
	Noteneniny ny zanany.	He spoke to his child.
	Hoteneninay io mpianantra io.	We'll speak to that student.
8.	Vitaiko ny raharaha.	I'm finishing the work.
	Novitaina ny raharaha.	The work was being finished.
	Hovitaina ny raharaha.	The work will be finished.

C.5 Grammar Statement

The imperative suffix for passive verbs is -o. An alternate suffix -y is attached to some but not all stems which contain o.

The imperative suffix replaces the passive endings -ina or -ana, and is added directly to the suffixing stem. The suffixing stems listed on pages 20.155 and 156 add the imperative suffix directly. The listed stems add -o, with the exception of the following stems which add -y: sotró-, sotróy, rosó-, rosóy.

The passive imperative is sometimes used for a command, the response to which may be an active verb.

C.6 More Practice Sentences (Response Drill)

1.	Tadiavo gazety amerikana aho.	Look for an American paper for me.
	Efa nitady aho.	I've already looked for (one).
2.	Raiso re ny kafe.	Take some coffee.
	Efa mandray aho.	I'm just having some.
3.	Vangio ny namanao.	Visit your friend.
	Efa namangy azy aho.	I've already visited him.

4.	Omeo dite kely aho.	Please give me some tea.
	Efa nomeko dite ianao.	I've already given you tea.
5.	Teneno ny zanakao.	Speak to your child. (He's misbehaving.)
	Efa notenenika izy.	I have already talked to him.
6.	Aza vitaina izao ny raharahanao.	Don't finish your work now.
	Fa nahoana?	But why?
7.	Andraso aho!	Wait for me!
	Tsy maintsy miandry izany aho izao.	I have to wait now.
8.	Jereo ao amin' ny trano fivarotana.	Look there in the store.
	Efa nijery tany aho.	I've already looked there.

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Hianatra ve ianao raha hariva?	Are you going to study in the evening?
	Tsy hianatra aho raha hariva, fa tsy maintsy mianatra rahampitso.	I won't study this evening, but I have to study tomorrow.
2.	Rahoviana ianao no handeha?	When will you go?
	Tsy fantatro mihitsy.	I don't know (at all).
	Dia inona izao no ataonao?	Then what are you doing now? (working, taking a vacation, or what?)
	Nanomboka omaly aho dia tsy niasa.	Starting yesterday, I haven't been working. (I just quit work yesterday.)
3.	Toa hoe ho any Amerika hono ianao?	Say, you're going to America aren't you?
	Fa nahoana?	But why (do you say that?)
	Izany no reko.	That's what I heard.
	Tsy any Amerika, fa any Frantsa.	No, not to America, but (I am going) to France.

4.	Hisotro kafe ve ianao?	Will you drink coffee?
	Dite no tiako.	Tea is what I like.
	Ka tsy misy ka.	But there isn't any.
	Misaotra fa tsy hisotro aho.	Thanks but I won't drink (anything) then.
5.	Firy moa ny zanakao?	How many children do you have?
	Efa-bavy sy telo lahy.	Four girls and three boys.
	Betsaka izany!	That's a lot!
	Ary firy ny anao?	And how many do you have?
6.	Tsara ve ny andro amin' ny lohataona?	Is the weather nice in the spring?
	Tsara tokoa.	Very nice.
	Avy ve ny orana?	Does it rain?
	Avy kely ihany.	Just a little.
7.	Firy taona moa izao ny zanakao?	How old are your children now?
	Ny iray valo taona, ny anankiray folo taona. Ary ny anao?	The one is eight years old, the other is ten. And yours?
	Vao dimy taona ny ahy.	Mine is five. (has just become five)

LESSON 21

A.1.a Dialogue: Dinner at the restaurant

Rajáona	a man's name
nisakáfo	ate-a-meal
Rajáona à! Èfa nisakáfo vè ianáo?	Rajáona, have you eaten?
Vào sáika handèha indríndra àho izào.	I was just now planning to go.
amin' ny Tantély	at the 'Tantely'
hisakáfo	will-eat-a-meal
hiáraka	will-accompany
Ka andáo ary hiàraka hisàkafo àny amin' ny Tantély.	Then come on and go with me to eat at the Tantely.
Andào áry è.	All right, let's go.

A.1.b Dialogue: At the restaurant

hohànintsíka	will-be-eaten-by-us
Ka ínona àry no hohànintsíka?	Well, what shall we eat?
ràvin-tóto	cooked-greens
manándrana	tests, tries
Nahóana raha manàndrana kèly ny ràvin-tòto ianáo?	Why not just try the greens?
héna	meat
hènan-kisóa	pork
voànjobóry	dried-beans
kanéfa	however
Kanéfa ny voànjobóry sy hènan-kisóa kòa tèna	However, the beans and pork is also quite good.
halàináo	will-be-taken-by-you
Ínona anèfa no halàináo?	But what will you have?

haláiko	will-be-taken-by-me
hèna rítra	meat boiled-and-dried
Hèna rítra angàmba no haláiko.	I'll probably take the dried meat.

A.2 Final Dialogue

(a) Rajaona a! Efa nisakafo ve ianao?
(b) Vao saika handeha indrindra aho izao.
(a) Ka andao ary hiaraka hisakafo any amin' ny Tantely.
(b) Andao ary e.

(At the restaurant)

(a) Ka inona ary no hohanintsika?
(b) Nahoana raha manandrana kely ny ravin-toto ianao? Kanefa ny voanjobory sy henan-kisoa koa tena tsara.
(a) Inona anefa no halainao?
(b) Hena ritra angamba no halaiko.

A.3 Notes

1. Sakáfo is a noun meaning 'meal'. Misakáfo is the active verb meaning 'eat a meal'. Misakafo maraina aho. 'I'm eating breakfast'. Hisakafo antoandro any amin' ny namako aho andro any. 'I'll eat dinner at my friend's today'. Hisakafo alina any an-trano aho. 'I'll eat supper at home'.

2. Hánina is a passive verb irregularly related to an active verb mihínana 'eats'. Usually the largest meal of the day is at noon time and a lighter meal is served around seven or eight in the evening. Rice may be served with every meal.

3. The Tantely is a restaurant in Tananarive which specializes in Malagasy food.

4. Kanefa, nefa, anefa are variants of the same word meaning 'but, however'.

B. Word Study

Words ending in -ka or -tra, which are stressed on the third from the last syllable, lose the -ka or -tra in compounds if the second word begins with a consonant, e.g., efa-taona 'four years'. If the second word of the compounds begins with one of a small group of consonants, those consonants are modified as follows:

f	〉	p	fanafody	'medicine'	mpivaro-panafody	'druggist'
v	〉	b	volana	'month'	efa-bolana	'four months'
s	〉	ts	salady	'lettuce'	tapa-tsalady	'half a lettuce'
z	〉	j	zato	'100'	efa-jato	'four hundred'
h	〉	k	hazo	'tree'	zana-kazo	'young tree'
r	〉	dr	razana	'ancestors'	zana-drazana	'descendants', 'survivors'
l	〉	d	lahy	'boy'	efa-dahy	'four boys'

If the second word of the compound begins with a vowel, only the final vowel of -ka or -tra is lost, e.g., efatr' andro, 'four days', tapak' andro, 'half a day'.

These same -ka, or -tra changes take place when a following word stands in either possessive or agent of the action relationship to the preceding word ending in -ka or -tra:

fantar' i Naivo	known by Naivo
apetrak' i Naivo	placed by Naivo

A special change may take place when the particle ny stands between a word ending in -ka or -tra and the following word which is in the possessive or the agent of the action relationship to the -ka, -tra word. -ka and -tra become, respectively, -ky and -try.

fantatry ny vadiko	known by my wife
apetraky ny vadiko	placed by my wife

C.1 Practice Sentences (New Words and Substitution Drills)

mangáhazo 'kasava'

1. Hena ritra angamba no halaiko.

mangahazo
ravin-toto
henan-kisoa
voanjòbory
atody
akondro

kátsaka 'corn'

2. Nahoana raha manandrana kely ny ravin-toto ianao.

ny katsaka
ny mangahazo
ny henan-kisoa
ny manga
ny voasary
ny hena ritra
ny voanjobory sy hena kisoa

3. Inona anefa no alainao?	What are you having (taking)?
tadiavinao	are you looking for
jerenao	are you looking at
hitanao	do you see
tianao	do you want
vidianao	are you buying
haninao	are you eating

4. Ka andao ary hiaraka hisakafo.

handeha
hietsena
hisotro zavatra kely
hankany
hijery filma
hamangy azy

5. Nahoana raha manandrana kely ravin-toto ianao?

misakafo any aminay	eat dinner at our house
miandry anay	wait for us
miaraka mandeha	go along
mividy vosary	buy (some) oranges
miaraka miantsena	go along shopping

6. Ka inona no hohanintsika?

hohaniko
hohanin' ny zanako
hohaniny
hohaninao
hohanin' i Rabe

C.2 Grammar Statement

The second type of passive verb, the prefixed passive, is formed by the addition of the suffix a- to the prefixing stem, e.g., -pétraka, apétraka 'placed', 'put down'.

Prefixed passive verbs form a past tense by prefixing n-, and a future tense by prefixing h-, e.g., napetraka 'was placed', hapetraka 'will be placed'. For the majority of speakers, the present and future forms will be pronounced the same.

The imperative of prefixed passives is formed by the addition of -o or -y to the suffixing stem of the passive verbs, e.g., apetráho 'put (it) down!', atáovy 'do (it)!'

C.3 More Practice Sentences (Repetition Drill)

1. With atáo 'done':

(a)	Ataovy ny raharahanao!	Do your work.
(b)	Efa nataoko.	I've already done it.
(c)	Hataoko ny raharahako rahampitso.	I'll do my work tomorrow.
(d)	Inona no ataon-dRajaona?	What is Rajaona doing?

2. With avérina 'returned':

(a)	Avereno ny bokiko!	Return my book.
(b)	Avereno kely ny teninao.	Please repeat your speech.
(c)	Averiko ny zavatrao.	I'm returning your things.
(d)	Haveriko re ny bokinareo rahampitso e.	I'll return your books tomorrow.
(e)	Naveriny ny zavatro rehetra.	He returned all my things.

3. With apétraka 'placed':

(a)	Apetraho eto ny zavatro!	Put my things here.
(b)	Apetrany ny hena ritra.	He's setting (putting) down the dried meat.
(c)	Napetrakao ve ny kafe?	Did you set the coffee down?
(d)	Hapetrako eto ny dite.	I'll set the tea down here.
(e)	Napetran' ny zanakao ny boky.	Your child put down the book.

C.4 Grammar Statement

A number of root words are used in passive constructions. These roots do not form imperatives and are usually translated as meaning completed action. These roots are called participles. Participles from the dialogues are azo 'understood' or 'got', hita 'seen', vita 'finished', re 'heard', fantatra 'known', tia 'liked', lany 'used up'.

Lasa 'took', is also a participle. (You have met lasa 'left', 'gone' which is an active verb.)

None of the particles are marked for past tense, but most form a future tense with the particle ho.

C.5 More Practice Sentences (Repetition Drill)

1. With lasa:

(a)	Lasako ny bokinao.	I took your book.

(b)	Lasan' ny mpianatrao ny bokiko.	Your student took my book.
(c)	Inona no lasanao?	What did you take?

2. With tia:

(a)	Tiany tokoa ny kafe malagasy.	He likes Malagasy coffee very much.
(b)	Tian' ny zanako ny ravin-toto.	My child likes the greens.
(c)	Inona no labiera tianao?	What kind of beer do you want?

3. With azo:

(a)	Efa azoko ny taratasinao.	I've already received your letter.
(b)	Azonao amin' izay ve?	Now do you understand?
(c)	Azon-dRabe ve ny teniko?	Did Rabe understand my speech?
(d)	Tsy azoko atao izany.	I can't do that.
(e)	Azonao atao ve izany?	Can you do that?
(f)	Azoko omena sakafo ianao, raha tianao.	I can give you a meal if you like.
(g)	Azoko raisina ny fianakavinao.	I can receive your family.

Comment: Azo has several meanings, 'get', 'receive', 'understand', and 'be able', 'can'.

4. With re:

(a)	Reko fa toa hoe handeha ianao?	I hear that you are going?
(b)	Ho renao ihany rahampitso raha ho any izy.	You will only hear tomorrow if he's going.
(c)	Ren-dRabe fa hoe ho any ianareo.	Rabe heard that you will come.

5. With hita:

(a)	Iza no hitanao?	Whom did you see?
(b)	Hitako ny namanao omaly.	I saw my friend yesterday.
(c)	Ho hitako ianao rahampitso.	I'll see you tomorrow.
(d)	Hitanao ve ny ambasady?	Do you see the embassy?
(e)	Hitan' ny namako ny zavany.	My friend saw his things.

6. With *vita*:

(a)	Vitako ny raharaha.	I finished the work.
(b)	Rahoviana no ho vitanao io raharahanao io?	When will you finish that work of yours?
(c)	Vitan-dRajaona ny raharahany.	Rajaona finished his business.

7. With *fantatra*:

(a)	Fantany tokoa aiza no misy anao.	He knows very well where you are.
(b)	Ho fantatro rahampitso aiza izy no mipetraka.	I'll know tomorrow where it is he lives.
(c)	Inona no fantatrareo?	What is it you know?
(d)	Fantan' ny namako ny zanakao.	My friend knows your child.
(e)	Fantan-dRabe ny namanao.	Rabe knows your friend.

C.6 Grammar Statement

Both *be* and *betsaka* mean 'many' or 'numerous'. However, *be* usually precedes a noun and *betsaka* usually follows a noun. *Lehibe* 'large' also follows a noun and refers to size rather than quantity.

C.7 More Practice Sentences (Repetition Drill)

1. With *be*:

(a)	Be zavatra aty aminareo.	There are lots of things here at your place.
(b)	Be boky ao aminy.	There are lots of books there at his place.
(c)	Be adidy!	Lots of duties!
(d)	Be raharaha!	Lots of work!
(e)	Be mpianatra aty.	There are lots of students here.
(f)	Be mpamangy tany.	There are lots of visitors there.

2. With betsaka:

(a) Mpamangy betsaka no tany an-tranony.	There were a lot of visitors there at his house.
(b) Mpianatra betsaka no tonga tany.	A lot of students arrived there.
(c) Nividy manga betsaka aho.	I brought lots of mangos.
(d) Misy trano betsaka ery izany.	There are a lot of houses there.

3. With lehibe:

(a) Misy trano lehibe ery izany.	There is a large house there.
(b) Nividy boky lehibe aho.	I bought a large book.
(c) Nividy manga lehibe anankiroa aho.	I bought two large mangos.

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Tonga aloha loatra ianao izany.	You've come too early.
	Fantatrao nefa amin' ny firy izao?	But do you know what time it is now?
	Angamba amin' ny valo.	About eight o'clock.
	Efa amin' ny valo sy sasany izao.	It's already eight-thirty now.
2.	Efa nisakafo ve ianao?	Have you already eaten dinner?
	Ie.	Yes.
	Taiza?	Where?
	Tany an-trano.	At home.
3.	Tianao ve ny voanjobory sy henan-kisoa?	Do you like the beans and pork?
	Tiako tokoa fa ny ravin-toto no tena tiako.	I like it very much, but the greens are what I really like.

4.	Inona no hosotroinao?	What will you have to drink?
	Labiera angamba.	Probably beer.
	Toa tsy misy ato.	They don't have it here.
	Dite ary e.	Tea, then.
5.	Aiza ny vady aman-janakao?	Where are your wife and children?
	Any an-trano izy.	They're at home.
	Tsy hiaraka hisakafo amin' itsika ve izy?	Aren't they going to come along to eat with us?
	Tsy izao akory, fa raha alina.	Not now, but tonight.
6.	Mba omeo hena ritra kely aho.	Please give me the dried meat.
	Aza fady tompoko, fa rahampitso voa manao hena ritra izahay.	I'm sorry, sir, but we make the dried meat tomorrow.
	Omeo ravin-toto ary aho e.	Give me greens then.
	Eny, tompoko. Izay ihany ve?	Yes, sir. Is that all?
	Dia labiera koa.	And a beer, too.
	Eny ary e.	Yes, sir.
7.	Nahoana raha misakafo any aminay ianareo amin' iny herinandro ambony iny?	Why don't you eat at our house next week?
	Misaotra indrindra, kanefa mbola tsy fantatro raha handeha izahay.	Thanks very much, but I still don't know if we are going (away).
8.	Ka ho aiza ianareo raha hariva?	Where are you going in the evening?
	Saika handeha hietsena izahay.	We plan to go shopping.
	Ka amin' ny firy ianareo no hiverina?	But what time will you return?
	Angamba any amin' ny fito any.	Probably at seven.

A.1 Dialogue: Locating a place

Áiza moa iànarèo no mipétraka?	Where is it you live?
atsímo	south
Ény Màhamásina atsímo.	There in south Mahamasina.
Tsy lavìtra be ve ány?	Isn't that pretty far?
kilométatra	kilometer
Angámba ròa kìlométatra àvy éto.	Approximately two kilometers from here.
ny Bazàry Kély	a grocery store
àiza ho áiza	where-from, where in-relation-to
Àiza ho àiza ny Bazàry kély moa ny trànonarèo izány?	Where in relation to the grocery store is your house?
akáikiny	near-it
Èo akàikiny èo indríndra.	There quite near it.
ankavía	left, to the left
mivíly	turns
Mivìly ankavía ianào.	You turn left.
làlan-kély	path, small road
Mìsy làlan-kély èo, dia mivìly ankavía ianào, dia áo.	There's a path there, then you turn left, and there you are.

A.2 Final Dialogue

(a) Aiza moa ianareo no mipetraka?
(b) Eny Mahamasina atsimo.

(a) Tsy lavitra be ve any?

(b) Angamba roa kilometatra avy eto.

(a) Aiza ho aiza ny Bazary Kely moa ny tranonareo izany?

(b) Eo akaikiny eo indrindra. Misy lalan-kely eo; dia mivily ankavia ianao, dia ao.

A.3 Notes

1. The area Mahamasina is divided into north, south, east, and west Mahamasina.

2. Bazary means 'market', but Bazary Kely is the name of a grocery store in Mahamasina.

3. Kilometatra 'kilometer'. The metric system is used through Madagascar.

B. Word Study

Reduplication is the doubling of roots or, in a few cases, the doubling of roots plus a component of the stem. The reduplicated forms may be used as words or may act as stems to which either prefixes or suffixes are added.

A root that ends in -ka, -tra, -na undergoes the usual -ka, -tra, and n- changes when duplicated.

	root	reduplicated root
ka-change	tétika	(ma-)tètitétika
tra-change	lávitra	làvidávitra
n-change	vérina	(mi-)vèrimbérina

Other roots are simply doubled without any change in form, i.e.,

root	reduplicated root
láfo	làfoláfo

A few active verb stems are reduplicated with the n- component of the active verb prefix.

verb	reduplicated verb
mandéha	Mandèhandéha

The meaning of the reduplicated form is usually repetition or diminuation for a resultant verb, and diminuation for a resultant adjective.

Repeat the following single forms and reduplicated forms in sentences and note the translations. Note that the loudest stress is on the second component of the reduplicated word.

kely	
Kelikely ihany ny sakafo ato.	There's only a little food here.
fana	
Mafanafana izany andro izany.	It's a little hot.
faly	
Falifaly ery izy nahita anao.	He was rather happy to have seen you.
lafo	
Lafolafo ihany izany voasary izany.	Those oranges are rather expensive.
be	
Bebe ihany ny olona tonga.	There were some people who came.
tsara	
Mba tsaratsara izany andro izany.	The day is rather nice, for a change.
lavitra	
Lavidavitra ihany ny lalana mankany.	It's rather far, the way going there.

maraina	
Tongava maraindraina.	Come rather early.
resaka	
Miresadresaka izahy.	We're just chatting for awhile.
petraka	
Mipetrapetraha kely aloha e.	But first of all, sit down for a little while.
anatra	
Mianatranatra ihany izy.	He studies a little, off and on.
vily	
Aza mivilivily.	Don't turn off at all.
mandeha	
Mandehandeha foana izy.	He just wanders (goes here and there) all the time.

C.1 Practice Sentences (Substitution Drills)

1. Angamba roa kilometatra avy eto.
    - folo
    - dimy amby roapolo
    - iraik' ambin' ny folo
    - dimam-polo
    - telopolo

2. Aiza ho aiza ny Bazary Kely moa ny tranonareo izany?
    - Ambasady Malagasy
    - 'Place de l'Independance'
    - 'Cercle Franco-Malgache'

fivarotam-boky
'Palais de la Reine'
Arcade
Tantely

3. Misy lalan-kely eo, dia mivily ankavia ianao.
trano kely
trano lehibe
arabe
trano fivarotana
restauranta

C.2 More Practice Sentences (New Words and Response Drills)

1.	Firy kilometatra avy eto ny Bazary Kely?	How many kilometers from here is the grocery store?
	Tsy misy iray kilometatra akory.	It's not even one kilometer.
2.	Firy kilometatra avy eto ny tranonareo?	How many kilometers from here is your house?
	Angamba telo kilometatra eo ho eo.	Approximately three kilometers.
3.	Firy kilometatra avy eto ny 'Cercle Franco-Malgache'?	How many kilometers from here is the 'Cercle Franco-Malgache'?
	Lavitra be ihany ka.	It's very far.
4.	Firy kilometatra avy eto i Mahamasina?	How many kilometers from here is Mahamasina?
	Angamba efa-kilometatra.	Approximately four kilometers.
5.	Firy kilometatra avy eto i Toamasina?	How many kilometers from here is Tamatave?
	Telopolo kilometatra eo ho eo.	About thirty kilometers.

Fianarantsóa	a city
6. Firy kilometatra avy eto i Fianarantsoa?	How many kilometers from here is Fianarantsoa?
Valopolo kilometatra angamba.	Eighty kilometers, approximately.
7. Firy kilometatra avy eto Antsirabe?	How many kilometers from here is Antsirabe?
Sivifolo, hono.	Ninety, they say.
8. Aiza ho aiza ny Bazary Kely moa ny tranonareo izany?	Where in relation to the grocery store is your house?
Eo akaikiny eo indrindra.	There, quite near it.
9. Aiza ho aiza ny 'Librairie de Madagascar' moa ny Arcade?	Where in relation to the 'Librairie de Madagascar' is the Arcade?
Eo alohany eo indrindra.	Right there in front of it.
ny gára	'the station'
10. Aiza ho aiza ny gara 'train station' moa ny 'Centre Culturel'?	Where in relation to the station is the 'Centre Culturel'?
Eo akaiky eo indrindra.	It's there, quite near.
11. Aiza ianareo no mipetraka?	Where do you live?
Eny Mahamasina atsimo.	There in south Mahamasina.
12. Aiza ianao no mipetraka?	Where do you live?
aváratra	'north'
Eny Mahamasina avaratra.	There in north Mahamasina.
13. Aiza ry Rabe no mipetraka?	Where do the Rabes live?
andréfana	'west'
Eny Mahamasina andrefana.	There in west Mahamasina

14. Aiza ry Rajaona no mipetraka?	Where do the Rajaonas live?
atsinánana	'east'
Eny Mahamasina atsinanana.	There in east Mahamasina.
15. Aiza ry Ranaivo no mipetraka?	Where do the Ranaivos live?
Eny Mahamasina avaratra, hono.	There in north Mahamasina, they say.
16. Iza no mipetraka eo ankavianao?	Who sits there on your left?
Tsy fantatro mihitsy.	I don't know at all.
17. Iza no eo ankavianao?	Who is there on your left?
Rakoto no eo ankaviako.	Rakoto is there at my left.
ankavánana	'right'
18. Ary iza no eo ankavanana?	And who is there on the right?
Rajaona no eo ankavanana.	Rajaona is there on the right.
19. Aiza izany boky izany?	Where is that book?
Jereo eo ankavananao.	Look there at your right.
20. Eo ankavanako ve izy izany?	Is it there on my right?
Tsy eo ankavananao, fa eo ankavianao.	Not there on your right, but on your left.
21. Aiza no mba misy ny Ambasady Malagasy?	Where is the Malagasy Embassy?
Mandrosoa atsy aloha atsy dia mivilia ankavana tompoko, dia ao.	Take (the street) straight ahead, then turn right, and there you are.

C.3 More Practice Sentences (Response Drill)

1.	Tsy lavitra be ve ny Ambasady Amerikana?	Isn't the American Embassy very far?
	Ie, tena lavitra mihitsy.	Yes, really quite far.
2.	Tsy mora be ve ny mangahazo?	Isn't the kasava very cheap?
	Tena lafo tokoa.	It's really very expensive.
3.	Tsy lafo be ve ireo voasary ireo?	Aren't those oranges very expensive?
	Mora izy ireo ka.	Those are cheap.
4.	Tsy tsara be ve raha ho any Antsirabe isika?	Wouldn't it be very nice if we went to Antsirabe?
	Tena faly mihitsy aho.	I'd be really quite happy.
5.	Tsy mangatsiaka be ve any?	Isn't it very cold there?
	Ie, mangatsiaka ihany.	Yes, rather cold.
6.	Tsy mafana be ve any?	Isn't it very hot there?
	Ie, mafana ihany.	Yes, rather hot.
7.	Tsy mangateta be ve ianao?	Aren't you very thirsty?
	Ie, tena mangateta aho.	Yes, I'm really thirsty.

C.4 Grammar Statement

Adjectives are a mixed group of words that shares the function of modifiers that may occur after a noun. Adjectives may also occupy predicate position, thus adjectives are independent words.

The principal types of adjectives are:

root words:	tsára	'good'
	rátsy	'bad'
	fály	'happy'
	láfo	'expensive'
	ántitra	'old'
	héndry	'wise'
ma-words:	mafána	'hot'
	mazóto	'diligent'

A few root adjectives and ma- adjectives may form an imperative (from the suffixing stem).

	hendré	'be wise'
	mazotóa	'be diligent'
maN-words:	mangatsíaka	'cold'
maha-words:	màhafináritra	'pleasing'

When functioning as independent words, only a few adjectives may be marked for tense. These are the adjectives which have maN-, ma- or maha- prefixes, e.g., nangatsiaka, 'was-hot', hangatsiaka 'will-be-hot'. A few root adjectives may combine with the future particle ho, e.g., Ho tsara ve ny andro? 'Will the weather be nice?'

When functioning as modifiers, adjectives are never marked for tense.

C.5 More Practice Sentences (New Words and Expansion Drills)

rátsy	'bad, poor'
1. Ratsy ny akondro.	The bananas are bad.
Nividy akondro ratsy izy.	He bought some bad bananas.
Nividy akondro betsaka tena ratsy izy.	He bought a lot of really bad bananas.

2.	Mora ny boky.	The book is inexpensive.
	Mitady boky mora aho.	I'm looking for an inexpensive book.
	Mitady boky betsaka aho.	I'm looking for lots of books.
	Mitady boky betsaka tena mora aho.	I'm looking for lots of really inexpensive books.
3.	Lafo ny manga.	The mangos are expensive.
	Nividy manga lafo izy.	He bought some expensive mangos.
	Nividy manga telo tena lafo izy.	He bought three really expensive mangos.
4.	Tsara ny boky.	The book is good.
	Nividy boky tsara aho.	I bought a good book.
	Nividy boky tsara anankiray aho.	I bought one good book.
	Nividy boky tena tsara anankiray aho.	I bought one really good book.
	Nividy boky anankiray tena tsara aho.	I bought (just) one really good book.

Comment: The number (iray, roa, etc.) follows immediately after the noun. The adjective (anankiray, anankiroa) may follow immediately after the noun or may be separated by another adjective from the noun. In general, the modifier closest to the noun has the greater emphasis.

5.	Nividy manga telo aho.	I bought three mangos.
	Nividy manga telo tena lafo aho.	I bought three really expensive mangos.
	Nividy manga anankitelo tena lafo aho.	I bought three really expensive mangos.
	héndry	'wise'
6.	Hendry ny namako.	My friend is wise.
	Manana namana hendry aho.	I have a wise friend.
	Manana namana betsaka hendry aho.	I have lots of wise friends.

	Mafana ny andro.	The weather is hot.
	Tiako ny andro mafana.	I like hot weather.
	Tiako ny andro mafana be.	I like very hot weather.
	mazóto	'diligent, industrious'
8.	Mazoto ny zanako.	My child is industrious.
	Te-hanana zanaka mazoto aho.	I want to have an industrious child.
	Te-hanana zanaka tena mazoto aho.	I want to have a really industrious child.
9.	Lavitra ny lalana.	The way is long.
	Mandeha amin' ny lalana lavitra aho.	I'm taking the long way.
	Mandeha amin' ny lalana tena lavitra aho.	I'm taking the really long way.
10.	Mangatsiaka ny sakafo.	The meal (food) is cold.
	Mihinana sakafo mangatsiaka izy.	He's eating a cold meal.
	Mihinana sakafo kely mangatsiaka izy.	He's eating a small cold meal.

C.6 More Practice Sentences (Variation Drill)

1.	Te-hanana zanaka mazoto aho.	I want to have an industrious child.
	Te-hividy zavatra tsara aho.	I want to buy something nice.
	Te-hisotro zavatra kely aho.	I want to drink a little something.
	Te-hisakafo ao amin' ny Tantely aho.	I want to eat there at the Tantely.
	Te-hiverina any Fianarantsoa izy.	He wants to return to Fianaranatsoa.
	Te-handeha any Antsirabe aho.	I want to go to Antsirabe.
2.	Te-hijery filma amerikana ve ianao?	Do you want to seen an American film?
	Te-hiaraka amiko hamangy an' i Ramatoa Rajaona ve ianao?	Do you want to come along with me to visit Mrs. Rajaona?

Te-hanandrana ny hena ritra kely ve ianao?	Would you like to try the dried meat?
Te-hipetraka eto aloha eto ve ianao?	Would you like to sit up here in front?
Te-hiresaka amin' ny raiko ve ianao?	Would you like to talk with my father?

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Tany amin' ny Tantely ihany ianareo?	Did you go to the Tantely?
	Tany tokoa izahay.	Yes, we were there.
	Ka ahoana hoy ny vadinao?	And what did your wife say?
	Faly tokoa izy.	She was pleased.
2.	Hiandry azy ve ianao?	Are you going to wait for him?
	Tsy maintsy miandry azy aho.	I have to wait for him.
	Fa nahoana?	But why?
	Hiaraka hisakafo izahay androany.	We're going to eat together today.
3.	Eny Mahamasina atsimo ve no misy anao?	You're in south Mahamasina, aren't you?
	Tsy eny Mahamasina atsimo, fa Mahamasina avaratra.	Not in south, but in north Mahamasina.
	Ay! Eo akaikinao izany Rabe.	Oh! So Rabe is close to you.
	Tsy dia lavitra loatra.	Not too far.
4.	Aiza ny sinema Ritz e?	Where is the Ritz theatre?
	Atsy akaiky atsy ka.	There nearby.
	Atsy aloha atsy ve?	Right ahead there?
	Ie, aza miala amin' ity lalana ity mihitsy ianao.	Yes, you don't turn off this street at all.

5.	Fantatrao ve ny lalana mankany Mahamasina?	Do you know the street that goes to Mahamasina?
	Ie fantatro, hitanao 'College St. Michel' dia mandehana foana amin' iny lalana iny.	Yes, I know, you see 'College St. Michel'; then just keep on that street.
6.	Rahoviana anefa no haverinao ny bokiko?	But when are you going to return my book?
	Amin' ny volana ambony ihany ka.	Next month.
7.	Afaka hiaraka amiko ve ianao?	Can you come along with me?
	Ho aiza?	Where to?
	Miantsena ihany.	Just shopping.
	Raha ho vetivety ihany, dia handeha aho.	If it will just be a little while, I'll go.

LESSON 23

A.1 Dialogue: Planning an outing

alahády	Sunday
àmin' ny alahády	on Sunday
hitsàngantsángana	will-go (for a trip, an outing)
Andáo hìaraka hitsàngantsángana isìka amin' ny alahády.	Let's all go on a little trip on Sunday.
haléha	(place)-gone-to (fut.)
Ka áiza 'ary no haléha?	But where to, then?
Ambòhimánga	a place
Ahóana ràha mankàny Ambòhimánga?	How about going to Ambohimanga?
nalèhantsíka	(place)-gone-to (past)
mbóla	still, yet
izáy	which
izày mbóla tsy nalèhantsíka	which still not gone-to-by-us
toérana	place
toèrana háfa	place other
Tsy mìsy toèrana háfa izày mbòla tsy nalèhantsìka vé?	Isn't there some other place which we still haven't been to?
Màntasóa	a place in Madagascar
Màntasóa angàmba no mbòla tsy hìtanáo.	You probably still haven't seen Mantasoa.
Réko fa tèna tsàra hòno ány.	I've heard that it's supposed to be really nice there.
tsára dia tsàra	extremely nice
Tsára dia tsàra tokòa ány.	It is extremely nice there.

Ka áiza àry ny fotóana?	Where, then, shall we meet?
mandálo	passes-by
Áfaka mandàlo àty amináy ve ianào amin' ny sìvy maráina èo ho eó?	Can you come by our house at about nine in the morning?

A.2 Final Dialogue

(a) Andao hiaraka hitsangantsangana isika amin' ny alahady.
(b) Ka aiza ary no haleha?
(a) Ahoana raha mankany Ambohimanga?
(b) Tsy misy toerana afa izay mbola tsy nalehantsika ve?
(a) Mantasoa angamba no mbola tsy hitanao.
(b) Reko fa tena tsara hono any.
(a) Tsara dia tsara tokoa any.
(b) Ka aiza ary ny fotoana?
(a) Afaka mandalo aty aminay ve ianao amin' ny sivy maraina eo ho eo?

A.3 Notes

1. *Fotoana* - 'time', 'appointment' is often pronounced as if written *fitóana*.

2. *Alahady* - 'Sunday' is often pronounced without the initial *a*.

3. *Haleha*, *naleha* and *aleha* are, respectively, the future, past and present forms of a prefixed passive verb. The related active verb is *mandeha* with the *maN*- prefix.

B. Word Study

Most Merina family names begin with *Ra*- and many are rather complex, long words. A few Merina family names begin with *Andria*-. Other family names usually indicate non-Merina origin.

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First names for males and females are frequently of French origin, although older Malagasy first names for females are also common.

Here are some names, listed by last names. The first names are (1) for males and (2) for females.

	First names	Family names
1.	Louis	Rasòamalála
2.	Alice	Rajèlisóa
1.	Regis	Ràmanantsóa
2.	Vero	Ràharimalála
1.	Charles	Rabòtoarisóa
2.	Niriana	Rajáona
1.	Henri	Raváhitra
2.	Voahangy	Razàfitsiféra
1.	Jacques	Rakòtobé
2.	Soanirina	Kilóbo
1.	Andre	Rabénja
2.	Noro	Àndriamaháro
1.	Lalao	Àndriamády
2.	Soa	Àndrianàrifétra
1.	Albert	Sýlla
2.	Lantosoa	Tsiébo

The words *Madama* 'Madame, Mrs.' and *Mose* 'Monsieur, Mr.' are used as titles with family names, e.g., *Madama Rabenja*, *Mose Rabenja*, just as the words *Ramatoa* and *Andriamatoa* are used.

Practice the names in a response drill:

Question:	Iza moa iny?	'Who is that?'
Answer:	Toa Rakotobe.	'That's Rakotobe.'

and in making introductions:

Andriamatoa Rajaona, izy no Ramatoa Kilobo.	Mr. Rajaona, this is Mrs. Kilobo.

C.1 Practice Sentences (Substitution Drill)

1. Andao hiaraka hitsangantsangana isika.
    - handeha
    - hietsena
    - hiala
    - hisakafo
    - hankao
    - hitady

2. Ka aiza ary no haleha?
    - hitsangantsangana
    - hitady
    - hiresaka
    - hietsena
    - hisakafo

3. Reko fa tena tsara hono any.
    - mafana
    - mahafinaritra
    - lafo
    - mangatsiaka
    - mora
    - ratsy

4. Tsy misy toerana hafa?
    sakafo
    restauranta
    gazety
    taratasy

5. Mantasoa angamba no mbola tsy hitanao.
    Ambohimanga
    Toamasina
    'Ny Palais de la Reine'

(Variation - Substitution Drill)

6. Fianarantsoa angamba no mbola tsy nalehanao.
    Antsirabe
    Ambohimanga

You probably still haven't gone to Fianarantsoa.

7. Ny rahalahiko angamba no mbola tsy fantatrao.
    Ny reniko
    Rajaona
    Ny raiko
    Ramatoa kely Ranaivo

You probably still don't know my brother.

8. Ny hena ritra angamba no mbola tsy nandramanao.
    Ny voasary
    Ny akondro
    Ny ravin-toto
    Ny voanjobory sy henan-kisoa
    Ny ravim-boafotsy

You probably still haven't tried dried meat.

Comment: nandrámanao is a past tense suffixed passive, related to the active verb manándrana 'tries'.

9. Ny voanjobory angamba no mbola tsy nohaninao.	You probably haven't eaten the beans yet.
Ny hena ritra	
Ny mangahazo	
Ny katsaka	
10. Ny vosary angamba no mbola tsy novidinao.	You probably haven't bought oranges yet.
Ny atody	
Ny poama	
Ny ovy	
Ny manga	
Ny katsaka	

C.2 More Practice Sentences (New Words and Response Drills)

alakamísy	'Thursday'
1. Handeha ihany ve ianareo amin' ny alahady?	Will you come on Sunday?
Raha tsy amin' ny alahady, dia amin' ny alakamisy.	If not on Sunday, then on Thursday.
zomá	'Friday'
2. Handeha ihany ianareo amin' ny alakamisy?	Will you come on Thursday?
Raha tsy amin' ny alakamisy, dia amin' ny zoma.	If not on Thursday, then on Friday.
asabótsy	'Saturday'
3. Handeha ihany ianareo amin' ny zoma?	Will you come on Friday?
Raha tsy amin' ny zoma, dia amin' ny asabotsy.	If not on Friday, then on Saturday.
alatsináiny	'Monday'
4. Inona moa androany?	What is today?
Alatsinainy ka.	It's Monday.

talắta	'Tuesday'
5. Inona moa androany? Talata ka.	What is today? It's Tuesday.
alaróbia	'Wednesday'
6. Talata ve androany sa alarobia? Voa talata.	Is today Tuesday or Wednesday? It's only Tuesday.
7. Alarobia ve androany sa alakamisy? Voa alarobia.	Is today Wednesday or Thursday? It's only Wednesday.
8. Zoma ve androany sa asabotsy? Voa zoma.	Is today Friday or Saturday? It's only Friday.
9. Alahady ve androany sa alatsinainy? Alatsinainy androany.	Is today Sunday or Monday? Today is Monday.
10. Oviana no lasa ny rainareo? Tamin' ny alatsinainy teo.	When did your father leave? This Monday.
11. Rahoviana voa tonga ny vady aman-janakao? Amin' ity zoma ho avy ity.	When will your wife and children arrive? This coming Friday.
12. Rahoviana voa tonga ny namany? Ho tonga amin' ity alahady ho avy ity izy.	When will his friend arrive? He will arrive this coming Sunday.

C.3 Grammar Statement

Izay is a relative pronoun which introduces dependent clauses. The antecedent or reference of izay is a noun or noun phrase in the independent clause with normal word order:

Nankaiza ny rainao izay nandalo teto?	Where was your father going who passed by here?

The izay clause may also be embedded in the independent clause with inverted or emphatic word order. A noun or noun phrase is its antecedent:

Ny raharaha izay nataoko dia efa vita.	The work that I was doing is already finished.
Io trano be izay hitanao io dia an-draiko.	That large house that you saw is my father's.

C.4 More Practice Sentences (Expansion Drill)

1.	Ny namako dia nandeha any Antsirabe.	My friend went to Antsirabe.
	Ny namako izay nipetraka teto dia nandeha any Antsirabe.	My friend who lived here went to Antsirabe.
2.	Ny rahalahiko dia ho avy aty.	My brother is coming here.
	Ny rahalahiko izay miasa ao amin' ny Ambasady Amerikana dia ho avy aty.	My brother who works at the American Embassy is coming here.
3.	Ny gazety amerikana dia lany.	The American newspapers are sold out.
	Ny gazety amerikana izay notadiaviko dia lany.	The American newspaper that I was looking for is sold out.
4.	Ny sakafo dia lafo.	The food is expensive.
	Ny sakafo izay novidiko dia lafo.	The food that I bought is expensive.
5.	Ny tanana dia nahafinaritra.	The village was pleasant.
	Ny tanana izay nalehako dia nahafinaritra.	The village that I went to was pleasant.
6.	Ny ravin-toto dia tena tsara.	The greens were really good.
	Ny ravin-toto izay nohaniko dia tena tsara.	The greens that I ate were really good.

7.	Ny henan-kisoa dia lafo.	The pork was expensive.
	Ny henan-kisoa izay nentinao dia lafo.	The pork that you brought was expensive.
8.	Io boky io no ahy.	That book is mine.
	Io boky izay jerenao io no ahy.	That book that you're looking at is mine.
9.	Faly nahita ny namanao ny raiko.	My father was happy to see your friend.
	Faly nahita ny namanao izay tonga namangy antsika ny raiko.	My father was happy to see your friend who came to visit us.
10.	Nijery filma aho.	I saw a film.
	Nijery filma izay tena tsara aho.	I saw a film that was really good.
11.	Manana boky aho.	I have a book.
	Manana boky izay mety ho tianao aho.	I have a book that you'll probably like.
12.	Tiako ny restauranta.	I like the restaurant.
	Tiako ny restauranta izay nalehantsika.	I like the restaurant that we went to.
13.	Mahery be ny kafe.	The coffee is strong.
	Mahery be ny kafe izay nomenao ahy.	The coffee that you gave me is very strong.
14.	Lasany ny gazety.	He took the newspaper.
	Lasany ny gazety izay voa novidiko.	He took the newspaper that I had just bought.
15.	Misaotra betsaka tamin' ny fandraisana.	Thanks very much for the hospitality.
	Misaotra betsaka tamin' ny fandraisana izay nataonao.	Thanks very much for the reception (hospitality) that you gave me.

Comment: In sentences 3-8 and 12-15, the relative *izay* may be omitted with little difference in meaning. In these sentences, the *izay* clause has no independent pronoun subject and is characterized by a passive verb with post-clitic agent. If *izay* is omitted the passive verb then functions as an adjective modifying the noun that it follows.

C.5 Grammar Statement

Adjectives, participles, and verbs may be doubled with intervening *dia*. The meaning of the construction is 'intensification'. This *dia* has no independent meaning; it does not signal reversed order.

ratsy	'bad'	ratsy dia ratsy	'very bad'
misakafo	'eats'	misakafo dia misakafo	'eats a lot' or 'eats all the time'
fantatro	'I know'	fantatro dia fantatro	'I know well' or 'I *do* know'

C.6 More Practice Sentences (Expansion Drill)

1.	Ratsy ny ravin-toto.	The greens are poor.
	Ratsy dia ratsy ny ravin-toto	The greens are very poor.
2.	Faly aho mahita anao.	I'm happy to see you.
	Faly dia faly aho mahita anao.	I'm very happy to see you.
3.	Kely izany lalana izany.	That road is narrow.
	Kely dia kely izany lalana izany.	That road is very narrow.
4.	Mafana tokoa any Washingtona.	It's very hot in Washington.
	Mafana dia mafana tokoa any Washingtona.	It's extremely hot in Washington.
5.	Tsara raha ho avy ry Rakoto.	It will be nice if the Rakotos come.
	Tsara dia tsara raha ho avy ry Rakoto.	It will be very nice if the Rakotos come.

6.	Lavitra raha any Mahamasina ianao no mipetraka.	It's far if you live there in Mahamasina.
	Lavitra dia lavitra raha any Mahamasina ianao no mipetraka.	It's very far if you live there in Mahamasina.
7.	Mangatsiaka aty Madagasikara.	It's cold here in Madagascar.
	Mangatsiaka dia mangatsiaka aty Madagasikara.	It's very cold here in Madagascar.
8.	Lafo izy izany.	That's cheap.
	Lafo dia lafo izy izany.	That's very cheap.
9.	Fantatro tokoa ny namanao.	I know your friend well.
	Fantatro dia fantatro ny namanao.	I do know your friend well.
10.	Mandeha ny raharaha.	The business is going (well).
	Mandeha dia mandeha ny raharaha.	The business is going very well.
11.	Misakafo tokoa ny zanakao.	Your child really eats.
	Misakafo dia misakafo tokoa ny zanakao.	Your child really does eat.
12.	Mandroso ny raharahany.	His business is improving.
	Mandroso dia mandroso ny raharahany.	His business really is improving. (moving ahead)
13.	Tiako ny katsaka sy ny mangahazo.	I like the kasava and corn.
	Tiako dia tiako ny katsaka sy ny mangahazo.	I do like the kasava and corn.

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Nanao ahoana ny andro tany Madagasikara?	How was the weather there in Madagascar?

2.	Andao ho any Ambohimanga amin' ny asabotsy.	Let's go to Ambohimanga on Saturday.
	Tsy lavitra be ve any?	Isn't that far?
	Adin' iray eo ho eo miala avy eto.	Just about one hour, leaving from here.
3.	Tsy misy toerana hafa izay mbola tsy hitako ve?	Isn't there some other place I still haven't seen?
	Mantasoa angamba no mbola tsy hitanao.	You probably still haven't seen Mantasoa.
	Lavitra loatra any.	That's too far.
	Ka aiza ary no tianao e?	But where, then, do you want to go?
4.	Afaka mandalo aty ve ianareo rahampitso maraina?	Can you come by here tomorrow morning?
	Amin' ny firy anefa?	But what time?
	Amin' ny sivy eo ho eo.	At about nine.
	Aloha loatra izany.	That's too early.
5.	Misy firy kilometatra no mankany Mantasoa?	How many kilometers is it to Mantasoa?
	Angamba telopolo kilometatra eo ho eo.	Approximately thirty kilometers.
	Ay! Izay ihany.	Oh! So that's all.
	Ie, saika ho any ve ianao?	Yes, are you planning to go there?
6.	Afaka hiaraka aminay ve ianao?	Can you come with us?
	Rahoviana anefa?	When, then?
	Amin' ity alahady ity ka.	This Sunday.
	Toa tsy afaka aho amin' ity alahady ity.	I'm afraid I can't this Sunday.
7.	Ka aiza izany ny fotoanantsika?	Where, then, shall we meet?
	Eo akaiky ny Bazary Kely ka.	There near the grocery store.
	Ary amin' ny firy?	And at what time?
	Amin' ny valo sy sasany.	At eight-thirty.

A.1 Dialogue: Seeing the country

tèndrombóhitra	mountain
ilày tèndrombóhitra	that mountain
Irý izáo ilày tèndrombóhitra izày híta avy àny Antànanarívo.	That, now, is that mountain which you see from Tananarive.
itsàngantsangánana	for-going-to
Áy vè!	Is that so!
Áy vè! Toèrana tsàra itsàngantsangánana èty izány.	Is that so! This is a nice place for an outing.
fanetsána	rice-transplanting
fotòana fanetsána	time for-transplanting-the-rice
Áry izáo dia fotòana fanetsána.	And now is the time for transplanting the rice.
ólona	person, people
Izány à!	Oh, (I see)!
Izány à! Áry manào inóna izào irèo olòna iréo?	Oh! And what are those people doing now?
kétsa	bunch-of-rice-plants
mitáona	carries
kósa	also, on-the-other-hand
manétsa	takes-up-rice-plants
Iréo manétsa.	Those are transplanting rice.
Iréo manétsa fa irèto kósa mitàona kétsa.	Those are lifting the rice and those are carrying the plants.

ny fijinjàm-báry	the harvesting-of-the-rice
oá	question particle
Àry mba rahovìana kósa oà ny fijinjàm-báry e?	And when, then, is the rice harvest?
éla	a-long-time
Mbòla èla ihány.	Still rather a long time.
ny taòm-pijinjána	the time-of-harvesting
Ny táom-pijinàna dia mbòla èla ihány.	The harvest time is still rather far off.
tànimbáry	rice-field
Mbòla tànimbáry kòa irý?	Is that over there a rice field, too?
farý	lake
Tsía, fa farý kòsa iò.	No, that is a lake.

A.2 Final Dialogue

(a) Iry izao ilay tendrombohitra izay hita avy any Antananarivo.
(b) Ay ve! Toerana tsara itsangantsanganana ety izany.
(a) Ary izao dia fotoana fanetsana.
(b) Izany a! Ary manao inona izao ireo olona ireo?
(a) Ireo manetsa fa ireto kosa mitaona ketsa.
(b) Ary mba rahoviana kosa oa ny fijinjam-bary e?
(a) Ny taom-pijinjana dia mbola ela ihany.
(b) Mbola tanimbary koa ve iry?
(a) Tsia, fa fary kosa io.

A.3 Notes

1. Vary is the rice grain, either ripe in the field or ready to eat. Ketsa is the small, immature rice plant or seedling.

2. The rice seedlings are planted in a wet rice field. When they are about one foot high, they are transplanted to another wet field and set further apart.

3. Tanimbary is a compound formed from tany 'earth' and vary ' rice'.

B. Word Study

Since the form of suffixing stems cannot be predicted from the root or from the prefixing stem, we will illustrate some of the suffixing stems from Lessons 13-24 by giving the imperative form of active verbs.

Active Verb	Active Imperative	
miánatra	mianára	study!
manáo	manáova	do!
miála	mialá	leave!
misótro	misotróa	drink!
misakáfo	misakafóa	eat!
miantséna	miantsená	go-shopping!
manómboka	manombóha	begin!
manétsa	manetsá	transplant-the-rice!
mandálo	mandalóva	pass-by!
manándrana	manandráma	try!
mivíly	mivilía	turn!
mitsàngantsángana	mitsàngantsangána	go-out!

C.1 Practice Sentences (Substitution Drill)

1. Ary manao inona izao ireo olona ireo?

ireo mpianatra ireo
ianao
ry Rajaona
ry Ranaivo
ireo namanao ireo
Ramatoa Rabe

2. Ary manao inona izao ireo olona ireo?

mitady
mianatra
misakafo
mandray
misotro
mangataka
manandrana
mitaona

3. Toerana tsara itsangantsanganana ety izany.	This is a nice place for an outing.
andehanana	to go
ividianana	for buying
isakafoana	to eat, for eating
ijerena	for looking at
ianarana	for studying

(Variation Drill)

4. Toerana tsara isakafoanana io restauranta io.	That restaurant is a good place to eat.
Toerana tsara andehanana Mantasoa.	Mantasoa is a good place to go.
Toerana tsara ianarana teny anglisy any.	That is a good place to study English.
Toerana tsara ividianana akondro sy manga any.	That is a good place to buy bananas and mangos.
Toerana tsara ijerena ny fary eto.	This is a good place to look at the lake.

C.2 Grammar Statement

In the example in the preceding drills (C.1.3 and 4) a relative verb is used as an adjective, that is itsangantsanganana modifies the noun phrase toerana tsara.

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In addition to the active and passive verbs, a third type of verb is used in Malagasy. The relative verb is formed from the suffixing stem of the active verb (that is, the same stem used for the active imperative) by the addition of a suffix -ana, or -na after suffixing stems in final-é. The relative verb, however, lacks the initial consonant of the present active verb, m-. For example:

Active Verb (Suffixing Stem)		Relative Verb (Present Tense)
'give'	manoméz-	anoméz - ana
'take'	mandráis-	andráis - ana
'follow'	manaráh-	anaráh - ana
'do'	manáov-	anáov - ana
'ask-for'	mangatáh-	angatáh - ana
'go'	mandehán-	andehán - ana
'visit'	mamangí-	amangí - ana *
'try'	nanandrám-	anandrám - ana
'see'	mahitá-	ahitá - ana* = ahitána
'work'	miasá-	iasá - ana* = iasána
'buy'	mividián-	ividián - ana
'look-for'	mitadiáv-	itadíav - ana
'study'	mianár-	ianár - ana
'bring'	mitondrá-	itondrá - ana* = itondrána
'eat'	mihinán-	ihinán - ana
'go-on- a-trip'	mitsàngantsangán-	itsangantsangán - ana
'wait'	miandrás-	iandrás - ana
'thank'	misáor-	isáor - ana
'harvest'	mijinjá-	ijinjá - ana* = ijinjána
'drink'	misotró-	isotró - ana*
'look at'	mijeré-	ijeré - na

*Suffix is pronounced as -na after a stressed vowel, regardless of the spelling.

The relative verbs regularly form past and future tenses by prefixing n- and h- respectively. (For the majority of speakers, the present and future are identical in pronunciation.)

present	andehánana	itadiávana
past	nandehánana	nitadiávana
future	handehánana	hitadiávana

The relative verb cannot be translated precisely in isolation since its meaning is action that takes place in relation to some other factor or circumstance. Thus the relative verb may mean 'the action in reference to a time, a place, an object or recipient of the action'. Here are some examples:

Rakoto no nanaovako an' io kafe io.	I fixed that coffee for Rakoto (because of Rakoto).
Tamiǹ' ny alahady no nitsangantsanganako tany Mantasoa.	Sunday was the time I went on a trip to Mantasoa.
Any am-piasana no ahitanao azy.	At the office is where you'll see him.

C.3 More Practice Sentences (Variation Drill)

1.	Ny zanako no ividianako an' io boky io.	It's for my child that I'm buying that book.
	Ny namako no ividianâko an' io boky io.	It's for my friend that I'm buying that book.
	Ny namako no itondrako labiera.	It's for my friend that I'm bringing beer.
	Izaho no itondran' ny mpiasa labiera.	It's for me that the waiter is bringing the beer.
	Izaho no niverenany teto Antananarivo.	It's for me that he returned here to Tananarive.
	Ny reniny no hiverenany eto. Antananarivo.	It's for his mother that he'll return to Tananarive.
	Ny vadiny no iverenany eto Antananarivo.	It's for his wife that he's returning to Tananarive.

2.	Amin' ny iray no hamangiany anao.	One o'clock is when he'll visit you.
	Amin' ny efatra no hiandrasako anao.	Four o'clock is when I'll wait for you.
	Amin' ny dimy no hiandrasako anao.	Five o'clock is when I'll wait for you.
	Amin' ny roa ambin' ny folo no isakafoantsika.	Twelve o'clock is when we eat.
	Omaly no nialany teto.	Yesterday is when he left here.
	Rahampitso no hialany eto.	Tomorrow is when he'll leave here.
3.	Any am-piasana no hahitanao azy.	There at the office is where you'll see him.
	Any an-tsena no hahitanao azy.	There at the market is where you'll see him.
	Tany an-tsena no nahitako azy.	There at the market is where I saw him.
	Any an-trano no hahitako anao.	There at home is where I'll see you.
	Tany an-Toamasina no nahitanay anao.	There in Tamatave is where we saw you.

Comment: Sentences with relative verbs are used frequently in response to questions that stress the circumstance of an action.

(Response Drill)

4.	Iza no ividiananao an' io boky io?	Who are you buying the book for?
	Ny zanako no ividianana an' io boky io.	
	Ny namako no ividianana an' io boky io.	
5.	Iza no niveranany teto Antananarivo?	For whom did he return to Tananarive?
	Izaho no niverenany teto Antananarivo.	
	Ny reniny no niverenany teto Antananarivo.	
	Ny vadiny no niverenany teto Antananarivo.	

6.	Amin' ny firy no hamangiany ahy?	What time will he visit me?
	Amin' ny efatra no hamangiany anao.	
	Amin' ny iray no hamangiany anao.	
	Amin' ny sivy no hamangiany anao.	
7.	Oviana no nialany teto?	When did he leave here?
	Omaly no nialany teto.	
	Tamin' ny taona lasa no nialany teto.	
	Tamin' ny volana lasa no nialany teto.	
8.	Taiza no nahitanao azy?	Where did you see him?
	Tany am-piasana no nahitako azy.	
	Tany an-tsena no nahitako azy.	
	Tany an-trano no nahitako azy.	

Comment: Notice that the relative verb is the predicate of the sentence and the circumstance of the action is the subject. The preferred word order for sentences with a relative verb is emphatic word order with the predicate preceded by no.

C.4 Grammar Statement

Ilay is a demonstrative which is placed before a noun or noun phrase. Ilay is not repeated after the noun or noun phrase. The meaning of ilay is 'that one known by the speaker and listener' or 'that one recently mentioned or identified in some way'.

Aiza ilay gazety teto?	Where is that newspaper that was here?

C.5 More Practice Sentences (Variation Drill)

1.	Iry izao ilay tendrombohitra izay hita avy any Antananarivo.	That now is the mountain which you see from Tananarive.
	Iry izao ilay toerana izay hitanao omaly.	That, now, is that place which you saw yesterday.

	Io izao ilay olona izay hitanao omaly.	That, now, is the man whom you saw yesterday.
	Io izao ilay trano izay tiano ery.	That, now, is the house which you like.
	Ity izao ilay olona izay noresahako taminao.	Here, now, is the man whom I discussed with you.
	Io izao ilay boky izay novidiko omaly.	That, now, is the book which I bought yesterday.
2.	Izy ilay olona niresaka tamiko.	He's the person who was talking with me.
	Izy ilay olona nianatra teny malagasy.	He's the person who studied Malagasy.
	Izy ilay olona niandry anao.	He's the person who was waiting for me.
	Izy ilay namako nankaty Amerika.	He's the friend of mine who went to America.

Comment: The sentences in C.5.2 may add the relative pronoun izay (after olona or namako) with the meaning of greater specificity, e.g.,

Izy ilay olona izay niresaka tamiko.	He is the (very) person who was talking with me.

3.	Aiza ilay gazety teto?	Where is that magazine which was here?
	Aiza ilay boky teto?	Where is that book which was here?
	Aiza ilay boky notadiavinao?	Where is that book you were looking for?
	Aiza ilay olona noresahako?	Where is that person I was talking about?
	Aiza ilay zavatra noresahako?	Where is that thing I was talking about?
	Aiza ilay valopy sy taratasy,	Where are the envelopes and paper I gave you?

Comment: *Izay* may be added to the sentences in C.5.3 (after the nouns, *gazety*, *boky*, *olona*, *zavatra* and *valopy sy taratasy*). The addition makes the noun more specific.

4.	Tonga ilay olona niandrasako.	The person I was waiting for has arrived.
	Tonga ilay mpianatra niandrasanao.	The student you were waiting for has arrived.
	Tonga ilay namako noresahako taminao.	That friend of mine I discussed with you has arrived.
	Tonga ilay olona niandrasanao.	The person you were waiting for has arrived.

Comment: *Izay* may be added to the sentences (C.5.4) after the nouns, *olona*, *mpianatra*, *namako*. The addition makes the noun more specific.

C.6 *More Practice Sentences*: *Review* (Response Drill)

Provide your own answers to the following questions.

1. Rahoviana ianao no hiala?
2. Firy taona moa ny rahalahinao?
3. Firy taona moa ianao izao?
4. Amin' ny firy izao?
5. Oviana no niala izy?
6. Ao an-trano ve i Mose Rabe?
7. Hoatrinona ny voasary?
8. Amin' ny firy no manomboka ny filma?
9. Tianao ve ny henan-kisoa?
10. Lafo be ve ny boky?
11. Iza moa io olona io?
12. Nahoana no hiala ianao?
13. Firy kilometatra avy eto i Mantasoa?
14. Mipetraka eny akaikinao ve izy?
15. Inona no novidinao?
16. Manan-draharaha ve ianao?

17. Tsara ve ny andro tany Antsirabe?
18. Hoatrinona izy io, ariary efatra sa ariary dimy?
19. Aiza no tianao haleha?
20. Inona no tianao, tompoko?
21. Nandramanao ve ny hena ritra?
22. Inona no halainao?
23. Miteny Malagasy ve ianao?
24. Taiza no nianatra teny anglisy ianao?
25. Ho any Amerika ihany ve ianao?
26. Aiza no miasa ianao izao?
27. Niandry azy ve ianao?
28. Iza no andrasanao?
29. Betsaka olona ve tany?
30. Mbola ela ve ny lohataona?
31. Aiza no mety ahitako anao?
32. Fantatrao ve izy?
33. Tsy antitra be ve ny rainao?
34. Firy ny zanakao?
35. Efa nisakafo ve ianao?
36. Ho aiza isika?
37. Maika ve ianao?
38. Tamin' ny firy no lasa ny reninao?
39. Mbola lavitra eto ve ny ambasady?
40. Handeha sahady ve ianao?

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Handeha ho aiza moa ianareo izany amin' ny alahady?	Where are you all going on Sunday?
	Saika hitsangantsangana any Antsirabe izahay.	We plan to go out to Antsirabe.
	Ny vady aman-janakao koa izany hiaraka aminao?	Are your wife and children going along with you?
	Te-handeha daholo izahay rehetra.	We all want to go.

2.	Aiza ny toerana saika halehanareo izany?	Where is it that you're planning to go?
	Ambohimanga angamba.	Ambohimanga, probably.
	Toerana tena tsara itsangantsanganana eny.	That is a very nice place for an outing.
	Izany a!	Good!
3.	Aiza ny rahalahinao no mipetraka?	Where does your brother live?
	Eny Mahamasina atsimo, tompoko.	There in south Mahamasina, sir.
	Manam-bady moa izy?	Is he married?
	Eny, tompoko.	Yes, sir.
4.	Aiza no misy toerana tsara itsangantsanganana re?	Where is there a nice place for an outing?
	Izaho mahita toerana tena tsara mihitsy.	I know (see) a really very nice place.
	Aiza anefa?	But where?
	Any amin' ny lalana mankany Antsirabe.	There on the road that goes to Antsirabe.
5.	Nangataka labiera Andriamatoa Smith, ka kafe no nentin' ny mpiasa.	Mr. Smith asked for beer, but the waiter brought coffee.
	"Tsy kafe nangatahako fa labiera," hoy Andriamatoa Smith.	"It wasn't coffee I asked for - it was beer," said Mr. Smith.
	"Aza fady tompoko", hoy ny mpiasa, "fa kafe no nentiko."	"Excuse me, sir," said the waiter. "I've brought coffee."
6.	Misaotra indrindra tamin' ny fandraisanao ahy. Tena finaritra mihitsy aho niresaka taminao.	I thank you very much for your hospitality. It's been very pleasant talking with you.
	Tongava mamangy matetitetika re! Misy olona foana ato an-trano.	Come visit us often. There is always someone at home.
	Misaotra tompoko o! Nde ary fa veloma, tompoko o.	Thank you and goodbye, sir.

7.	Ela be ianao izany no tsy hita.	It's been a long time since I've seen you.
	Ka be raharaha koa.	But there's been lots of work.
	Izany a?	Is that so?
	Ianao koa dia tsy avy mamangy any an-trano.	And you, too, haven't been to our house to visit.
8.	Tianao ve Antananarivo?	Do you like Tananarive?
	Tanana tena mahafinaritra, be tendrimbohitra tokoa.	A very pleasant town, so many mountains.
	Ary nanao ahoana kosa oa ny tany Toamasina?	And how was it in Tamatave?
	Tsy afaka nankany aho.	I haven't been able to go there.

A.1 Dialogue: Hiring a servant

Mitàdy mpiása hòno iànaréo.	You are, I believe, looking for a servant.
Réko fa toa hoè mitàdy mpiása hòno iànaréo.	I hear that you are looking for a servant.
naléfa	was-sent
nalèfan' ny mpiàsan' i Rajáona	was-sent-by the servant-of Rajaona
angáha	probably?
Ianáo angàha no nalèfan' ny mpiàsan' i Rajáona?	You're probably the person sent by Rajaona's servant?
Márina izàny. Ianáo angàha no nalèfan' ny mpiàsan' i Rajáona?	That's true. You must be the person sent by Rajaona's servant.
manadío	cleans
mpahándro	cook, chef
Mpahándro no ràharáhako.	My job is (that of) cook.
Ény, tómpoko. Mpahándro no ràharáhako, 'ary manadìo tráno kòa àho.	Yes, ma'am, I'm a cook and I also clean the house.
hatràmin' izáo	before now, up to now
Táiza 'moa ianào no níasa hatràmin' izáo?	Where was it you worked previously?
"Chèz Gregoíre"	a restaurant in Tananarive
Tány amin' ny restauránta "Chèz Gregoíre" tómpoko.	There at the restaurant "Chez Gregoire", sir.
ny karáma	the salary
Kà hoàtrínona àry ny karàma angatàhanáo?	And how much, then, is the salary you're asking?

mampìrin-tráno	keeps-house
mahándro	cooks
mahándro sy mampìrin-tráno	cooking and keeping house
arívo	thousand
Roà arívo, tómpoko, mahándro sy mampìrin-tráno.	Ten thousand francs, ma'am, to cook and keep the house.
vahíny	guest, foreigner
mandrày vahíny	receives guests
satría	because
satría mandrày vahíny àho amin' iò àndro ió	because I have guests on that day
hatràmin' ny asabótsy	through Saturday
Ény àry. Ka hatràmin' ny asabótsy ihàny ianào no miása, satría mandrày vahíny àho amin' iò àndro ió.	All right. But you work until Saturday evening, because I have guests on that day.
Ény àry, tómpoko. Kà dia ho ávy àho izàny rahampìtso maráina.	Yes, ma'am. So I'll come tomorrow morning.

A.2 Final Dialogue

(a) Reko fa toa hoe mitady mpiasa hono ianareo.
(b) Marina izany. Ianao angaha no nalefan' ny mpiasan' i Rajaona?
(a) Eny tompoko. Mpahandro no raharahako ary manadio trano koa aho.
(b) Taiza moa ianao no niasa hatramin' izao?
(a) Tany amin' ny restauranta "Chez Gregoire," tompoko.
(b) Ka hoatrinona ary ny karama angatahanao?
(a) Roa arivo, tompoko, mahandro sy mampirin-trano.
(b) Eny ary. Ka hatramin' ny asabotsy ihany ianao no miasa, satria mandray vahiny aho amin' io andro io.
(a) Eny ary, tompoko. Ka dia ho avy aho izany rahampitso maraina.

A.3 Notes

1. Mpahandro is the agent noun related to the active verb mahandro, just as the noun mpiasa is related to the active verb miasa.

2. Mampirina is an active verb meaning to arrange or put in order.

   Manadio trano would refer to house-cleaning only, whereas mampirin-trano implies all the housekeeping.

B. Word Study

A verbal noun may be formed from the relative verb by the addition of a prefix f- to the present tense form of the relative verb:

Relative Verb	Verbal Noun	
anandrámana	fanandrámana	'trials'
ianárana	fianárana	'studying'
anetsána	fanetsána	'transplanting'
andáovana	fanáovana	'doing'
andráisana	fandráisana	'hospitality'
iandrásana	fiandrásana	'waiting'
ijeréna	fijeréna	'looking'
itsàngantsangánana	fitsàngantsangánana	'outing'
iasána	fiasána	'working'

These verbal nouns may add the post-clitic person-markers to indicate possession:

Tsy tiako ny fijerenao azy.	I don't like your way of looking at it.
Mandroso tokoa ny fianarako.	My studies (studying) are coming along fine.

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The meaning of the verbal nouns includes 'place where an action is performed', e.g.,

Aiza no misy fivarotam-boky?	Where is there a book shop? (a place-for-buying-books)

'manner of performing an action', e.g.,

Miadana mihitsy izany fanaovanao ny raharaha izany.	The way you do the work is too slow.

'time when an action is performed', e.g.,

Ny fiverenanay dia amin' ny asabotsy.	Saturday is the time we returned.

and 'naming of an action', e.g.,

Misy fanandramana firy?	There are how many tries? (trials)

Repeat the following sentences and note the translations:

1.	Misy fiviliana atsy aloho atsy.	There's a place to turn up ahead there.
2.	Misaotra indrindra tamin' ny famangianareo.	Thanks very much for your visit.
3.	Mahafaly anay ny fandalovanareo eto.	We are happy that you dropped by.
4.	Misy toerana fitsangatsanganana betsaka aty.	There are lots of places for an outing here.
5.	Tiako ny trano fihinanareo.	I like your dining room.
6.	Ny fiverenanay dia mbola tsy fantatra.	The time of our return is not known yet.
7.	Aiza ny toerana fandehananareo?	Where is the place you go to?

(Substitution Drill)

8. Ary izao dia fotoana fanetsana.	And now is the time for transplanting rice.
fiasana	working
fianarana	studying
fandehanana	going
fiverenana	returning
fitsangantsanganana	going on an outing
fisakafoana	eating

C.1 Practice Sentences (Substitution Drill)

1. Reko fa toe hoe mitady mpiasa hono ianareo.
   mitady trano
   nandray vahiny
   nividy trano
   nahita ny vadiko
   hijery sinema
   hankany Amerika
   hianatra teny malagasy

2. Taiza moa ianao no niasa hatramin' izao?
   hatramin' ny rinina lasa teo
   hatramin' ny lohataona lasa teo
   tamin' ny taona lasa
   tamin' ny volana lasa
   tamin' iny lohataona iny

3. Ka dia ho avy aho izany rahampitso maraina.
   rahampitso hariva
   rahampitso antoandro
   androany hariva

4. Amin' io andro io, dia mandray vahiny aho.

mandray olona
mamangy olona
mankany an-tsena
mankany am-piasana
mianatra teny malagasy
mampirin-trano
tsy maintsy mandeha
tsy maintsy miala
tsy maintsy mianatra
tsy maintsy miasa
tsy maintsy miantsena

5. Ka hatramin' ny asabotsy ihany ianao no miasa.

zoma	miasa
alatsinainy	mianatra
folo	mampirin-trano
hariva	mampirin-trano
antoandro	mahandro
dimy	mahandro
telo	manadio trano
efatra	manadio trano

6. Ianao angaha no nalefan' ny mpiasan' i Rajaona.

ny mpiasan' i Kilobo
ny vadin' i Rajaona
ny vadin' i Andre
ny naman' i Rabe

7. Iza moa no nalefan' ny rahalahiko?

ny zanako
ny namako
i Koto
i Kilobo
i Soa

8. Iza moa no nalefan-dRabe?
nalefan-dRakoto
nalefan-dry Rabe
nalefan-dry Rajaona
nalefan-dry Rakoto
nalefan-dry Kilobo

Comment: The marker ry, which indicates a person and his family or associates, undergoes the n- change when standing in the agent of the action relationship. The last sentence would be translated as 'Who was (the person) sent by the Kilobos?'

C.2 Grammar Statement

The agent of the action relationship is illustrated with the proper nouns and common nouns in sentences C.1.7-8, e.g., nalefan' i Koto, 'was sent by Koto' nalefan-dRabe 'was sent by Rabe'.

The same forms which occur as agent of the action (with the proper noun particles, i, ry, or n- change and the common noun particle ny) occur in the possessive relationship, e.g., ny mpiasan' i Koto 'Koto's servant', ny mpiasan' ny namako, 'my friend's servant', ny mpiasan-dRabe, 'Rabe's servant'.

When the noun or verb ends in a vowel, such as vady 'wife' or nalefa 'was sent', -n is added before a noun (agent or possessor) or an n- change takes place before proper nouns beginning with Ra-.

When the noun or verb ends in -na, such as námana 'friend' or 'entina, 'brought', the final -a of the -na ending is lost before a noun (agent or possessor) or an n- change takes place before proper nouns beginning with Ra-.

When the noun or verb ends in either -tra or -ka, the final vowel is lost before the particle i. Before the particles ry, ny, the noun or verb ending is -try or -ky. For example,

ny zanak' i Koto	'Koto's child'
apetraky ny vahiny	'placed by the guest'
zavatr' i Koto	'Koto's things'
fantatry ny vahiny	'known by the guest'

C.3 More Practice Sentences (Substitution Drill)

(Possessive Relationship)

1.	Lasako ny bokin-dRabe.	I took Rabe's book.
	bokin-dRabenja	Rabenja's
	bokin-dRamatoa Rabe	Mrs. Rabe's
	bokin' i Mose Rabe	Mr. Rabe's
	bokin' i Madama Rajaona	Mrs. Rajaona's
	bokin' ny namanao	your friend's
	bokin' ny rahalahiko	your brother's
2.	Lasa daholo ny vahin-dRamatoa Rajaona.	All Mrs. Rajaona's guests have left.
	vahin-dRamatoa kely Kilobo	Miss Kilobo's
	vahin' i Madama Kilobo	Mrs. Kilobo's
	vahin' i Mose Tsiebo	Mr. Tsiebo's
	vahin' i Voahangy	Voahangy's
	vahin' ny reniko	my mother's
	vahin' Andriamatoa Rabe	Mr. Rabe's

Comment: Andriamatoa is never preceded by the proper noun particle, i.

3.	Eo atsinanan-dry Voahangy aho no mipetraka.	I live to the east of Voahangy (and her family).
	atsinanan-dry Rajaona	the Rajaonas
	atsinanan' i Kilobo	Kilobo
	atsinanan' i Lalao	Lalao
	atsinanan' ny rahalahiny	his brother
	atsinanan' ny namanao	your friend

4.	Tena mahafinaritra ny andron' i Toamasina.	Tamatave's weather is very pleasant.
	andron' i Fianarantsoa	Fianarantsoa's
	andron' i Mantasoa	Mantasoa's
	andron' i Madagasikara	Madagascar's
5.	Any aminay daholo ny zavatr' i Rakoto.	All Rakoto's things are there at our house.
	zavatr' i Kilobo	Kilobo's
	zavatr' i Rabe	Rabe's
	zavatry ry Rasoamalala	the Rasoamalala's
	zavatry ry Rakotobe	the Rakotobe's
	zavatry ny vahiny	the guest's
	zavatry ny zanakao	your child's
	tany katsaka	'corn field'
6.	Vidin' i Randria hono ny tany katsak' i Rakoto.	It is said that Randria bought Rakoto's corn field.
	tany katsak' i Tsiebo	Tsiebo's
	tany katsak' i Kilobo	Kilobo's
	tany katsaky ry Rakotobe	the Rakotobe's
	tany katsaky ny rainao	your father's

(Agent relationship)

7.	Nentin-dRamatoa Rajaona tany Toamasina ny zanako.	Mrs. Rajaona took my child to Tamatave.
	Nentin-dry Rabe	The Rabes
	Nentin-dRabenja	Rabenja
	Nentin' i Madama Rabe	Mrs. Rabe
	Nentin' i Sahondry	Sahondry
8.	Nandalovan' ny mpianatra io toerana io.	The student passed by that place.
	Nandalovan' ny vahiny	the foreigner
	Nandalovan' ny reniko	my mother
	Nandalovan' Andriamatoa Rabe	Mr. Rabe

9.	Nividin-dRajaona ilay trano.	Rajaona bought that house.
	Nividin-dry Kilobo	The Kilobos
	Nividin' i Tsiebo	Tsiebo
	Nividin' ny namako	my friend
10.	Fantatr'i Koto iny olona iny.	Koto knows that person.
	Fantatr'i Madame Kilobo	Mrs. Kilobo
	Fantatry ny raiko	my father
	Fantatry ny mpivarotra	the proprietor
	Fantatry ry Rabe	the Rabes
11.	Inona no ren' olona?	What did people hear?
	Aza maka zavatr' olona.	Don't take people's things.
	Tranon' olona ve ity?	Is that a person's (human being's) house?

Comment: If a common noun is not definite, it is not preceded by any particle in the agent or possessor constructions.

C.4 Grammar Statement

A proper noun in the indirect complement relationship with an active verb is preceded by ho an' with the particle i, or ry with n- change. Proper nouns beginning with Ra- (with no particle preceding) undergo the n- change.

Definite common nouns are preceded by ny after the phrase ho an'.

C.5 More Practice Sentences (Substitution Drill)

1.	Nandefa mpiasa ho an' i Madama Rabe izy.	He sent Mrs. Rabe a servant.
	ho an' i Mose Kilobo	Mr. Kilobo
	ho an-dry Rabenja	the Rabenjas
	ho an-dry Ranaivo	the Ranaivos
	ho an' ny reniko	my mother
	ho an' ny namany	his friend

2. Hitondra mangahazo ho an-dRakoto aho.	I'll take Rakoto the kasava.
ho an-dRanaivo	Ranaivo
ho an-dry Kilobo	the Kilobos
ho an' i Voahangy	Voahangy
ho an' i Noro	Noro
ho an' ny vadiko	my wife
ho an' ny fianakavinao	your family

(Conversion Drill)

Replace the pronoun complement (1) by a proper noun and (2) by a definite common noun.

Example

Manao kafe ho azy aho.

(1) for Voahangy	Manao kafe ho an' i Voahany aho.
(2) for the guest	Manao kafe ho an' ny vahiny aho.

3. Nividy labiera ho azy izahay.
   (1) for Rabe
   (2) for the guest

4. Mahandro sakafo ho azy ny mpiasa.
   (1) for Mrs. Rabenja
   (2) for your family

5. Miantsena ho azy izy.
   (1) for the Ranaivos
   (2) for his mother

6. Mitady trano ho anao aho.
   (1) for the Rasoamalalas
   (2) for my friend

C.6 Grammar Statement

Relative verbs form an imperative by adding -o to the present tense relative suffixing stem. The alternate -y is added to most stems which contain -o-. The imperative suffix replaces the realtive suffix -ana.

Present tense relative verb	Imperative	
itadiavana	itadiavo!	'look-for!'
ividianana	ividiano!	'buy!'
anomezana	anomezo!	'give!'
andraisana	andraiso!	'hand-to, serve!'
angatahana	angataho!	'ask-for!'
andefasana	andefaso!	'send!'
anaovana	anaovy	'make!'
itondrana	itondray!	'bring!'
isaorana	isaory!	'thank!'

The relative imperative may be accompanied by a direct complement. The subject of the sentence is the person who benefits from the action of the imperative verb.

C.7 More Practice Sentences (Variation Drill)

1.	Andefaso mpahandro kely aho.	Please send me a cook.
	Andefaso mpiasa kely aho.	Please send me a servant.
2.	Angataho roa arivo any kely aho.	Please ask for 10,000 francs for me there.
	Angataho arivo any kely aho.	Please ask for 5,000 francs for me there.
3.	Andraiso kely sakafo aho.	Serve me some food, please.
	Andraiso kely sakafo izy.	Serve him some food, please.
4.	Anaovy kely kafe aho.	Fix me some coffee, please.
	Anaovy kely dite aho.	Fix me some tea, please.

5.	Itondray labiera ny vahiny.	Bring a beer for the guest.
	Itondray labiera ny namako.	Bring a beer for my friend.
6.	Ividiano sigara aho.	Buy me cigarettes.
	Ividiano afokasiaka aho.	Buy me matches.
7.	Itadiavo boky kely aho.	Please look for a book for me.
	Itadiavo gazety kely aho.	Please look for a newspaper for me.
8.	Isaory ny namanao tamin' ny fandraisany.	Thank your friend for his hospitality.
	Isaory ny rahalahinao tamin' ny fandraisany	Thank your brother for his hospitality.
9.	Anomezo kely amin' io izy.	Give him a little of that.
	Anomezo kely amin' io aho.	Give me a little of that.

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Toa mitady mpiasa hono ianareo?	It's said that you are looking for a servant?
	Marina izany.	That's right.
	Izaho ilay mpiasa nalefan-dRanaivo.	I am the servant sent by Ranaivo.
	Ay! Mpahandro izany ianao.	Oh, yes! You're the cook.
2.	Arivo, tompoko, ny karamako tamin' izaho niasa tany amin' ny restauranta.	Five thousand was my salary when I was working there at the restaurant.
	Ka hoatrinona ary no angatahanao?	And how much is it you're asking now?
	Roa arivo, tompoko, satria manam-bady aman-janaka aho izao.	Ten thousand, sir, because I have a wife and children now.
	Eny ary.	All right.

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3.	Ka rahoviana izany ianao no hanomboka hiasa?	And when, then, will you start working?
	Rahampitso maraina izany.	Tomorrow morning.
	Tsy maintsy miasa izany ianao ny asabotsy hariva.	You have to work Saturday evenings.
	Eny ary, tompoko.	Yes, sir.
4.	Raha manan-potoana ianao, dia mandalova aty.	If you have time, stop by here.
	Mbola tsy fantatro, fa ho hitako eo ihany.	I still don't know, but I'll see.
	Eny ie, dia mba mitondra labiera roa kely.	If you can, then bring a couple of beers.
	Ataoko re izay mety e.	I'll do it if it's possible.
5.	Amin' ny firy no ho avy ny vadinao?	What time will your wife come?
	Amin' ny fito any.	At seven o'clock.
	Mbola misy adin' iray izany koa.	So you still have an hour.
	Mbola tsy maintsy mankany an-trano kely aho aloha.	I still have to go home first.
6.	Mitady raharaha i Koto, ka mankany amin' ny Ambasady Amerika izy.	Koto is looking for work and goes to the American Embassy.
	"Iza no tadiavinao?" hoy Atoa Smith.	"Who are you looking for?" says Mr. Smith
	"Tsy mba misy raharaha ho ahy ve ato?" hoy izy.	"Would there be work here for me?" he says.
	"Inona anefa no ataonao?"	"What, then, do you do?"
	"Mpahandro aho, tompoko."	"I'm a cook, sir".
	"Ay! Andraso vetivety kely ary aho," hoy Atoa Smith.	"Well! Wait for me a little while," says Mr. Smith.

Comment: Atoa is the usual spelling abbreviation for Andriamatoa, 'Mr.'.

A.1 Dialogue: At the embassy

fanomèzan-dálana	visa
ahazóana	for-getting
iláina	needed
ny zàvatra iláina mba ahazóana fanomèzan-dálana	the things needed for-getting a visa
Ínona, tómpoko, ny zàvatra iláina mba ahazóana fanomèzan-dálana?	What, sir, are the things I need to get a visa?
fenóy	fill-out
dia fenóy àny an-tráno irèto taratàsy iréto	then fill-out there at-home these papers
sáry	photograph
tápaka	cut
sàry tápaka	photograph (head and shoulders only)
ny pàsipàoronáo	the passport-yours
énto	bring!
Énto atý ny pàsipàoronáo miàraka amin' ny sàry tápaka ànankiróa.	Bring your passport along with two photographs.
Énto atý ny pàsipàoronáo miàraka amin' ny sàry tápaka ànankiróa, dia fenóy any an-tráno irèto taratàsy iréto.	Bring your passport along with two photographs, and fill out these papers at home.
Izày ihány vé, tómpoko?	Is that all, sir?
mpàmpiàsanáo	employer-yours
àvy 'any amin' ny mpàmpiàsanáo	from there your employer (or employer's office)
fanohánana	affirmation, recommendation
taràtasy fanohánana	letter (of) reference
míla	needs

Dia mìla taratàsy fanohánana àvy àny amin' ny mpampiàsanáo kòa izàhay.	Then we also need a letter of recommendation from your employer.
ny doána	(the) customs
rehéfa	when
rehèfa tónga èo amin' ny doána	when arriving there at customs
ny zàvatra atáo	the things to-be-done
àry ìnona ávy	and what, step-by-step
Àry ínona ávy mòa ny zàvatra atáo rehèfa tónga eo amin' ny doána?	And what has to be done when you get to customs?
ampisehóana	make-shown-by-you
dia tsy màintsy ampisehòanáo azy	then it has to be-shown-by-you
èntam-bárotra	goods-for-sale
Ràha mitòndra èntam-bárotra ianào dia tsy màintsy ampisehòanáo àzy.	If you bring goods to sell you have to declare them.
éntako	baggage-mine
ny èntako sásany	the baggage-mine left-over
Àry ahóana ny èntako sásany?	And how about the rest of my baggage?
voháiny	opened-by-them
matétika	sometimes
Matètika voháiny, matètika tsy voháiny.	Sometimes they open it, sometimes they don't.

A.2 Final Dialogue

(a) Inona, tompoko, ny zavatra ilaina mba ahazoana fanomezan-dalana?

(b) Ento aty ny pasipaoronao miaraka amin' ny sary tapaka anankiroa, dia fenoy any an-trano ireto taratasy ireto.

(a) Izay ihany ve?

(b) Dia mila taratasy fanohanana avy any amin' ny mpampiasanao koa izahay.

(a) Ary inona avy moa ny zavatra atao rehefa tonga eo amin' ny doana?

(b) Raha mitondra entam-barotra ianao dia tsy maintsy ampisehoanao azy.

(a) Ary ahoana ny entako sasany?

(b) Matetika vohainy, matetika tsy vohainy.

A.3 Notes

1. Fanomezan-dalana 'visa' is made up of a verbal noun fanomézana 'gift' and lalana 'way', with n- change. Fanomezana is derived from the relative verb anomézana 'giving'.

2. Ilaina 'needed' is a suffixed passive verb related to the active verb mila 'needs'.

3. Entam-barotra 'goods-for-sale, merchandise' is made up of éntana 'baggage' and a noun várotra 'sale' with n- change.

4. Doana is pronounced as if written doánina.

B.1 Word Study

An active verb prefix -amp- is added to the prefixing stem between the vowel of the active prefix and the tense markers m-, n- or h-. The meaning of the prefix is 'cusative'.

Mampiasa (m-amp-i-asa) means 'cause-to-work' or 'employ'.

Mampianatra (m-amp-i-anatra) means 'cause-to-learn' or 'teach'.

Agent nouns are formed from the active causative verb by replacing the active present tense m- by mp-, e.g., mampiasa 'employ', mpampiasa 'employer', mampianatra 'teach', mpampianatra 'teacher'.

Relative verbs are also formed from causative active verbs: e.g., *Mampisého* 'exhibit', 'declare' and the relative, *ampisehóana*.

B.2 Many of the signs which you will see in Madagascar are in French. Some signs are written in Malagasy. The pronunciation of signs written in French may be Malagasy, or a sign may be written in French but a different Malagasy word used in conversation.

If you want to ask 'Who is the doctor here?' you would say *Iza moa ny doktera eto e*? But you would see as a sign on the doctor's office, *Docteur* or *Médecin*.

Here is a list of signs. A sentence is provided for practice of the conversational Malagasy equivalent when one exists.

English	Sign	Conversational Example
1. Train station	Gare de Tananarive	Aiza ny gara? 'Where is the station?'
2. Ticket office	Guichet	Aiza ny fivarotam-billet? 'Where is the ticket office?'
3. Departs at:	Départ_____	
Arrives at:	Arrivée____	
4. Taxi	Taxi	Andao handeha taxi re 'Let's go by taxi'
5. Bus	Autobus	Andao handeha aotobisy re 'Let's go by bus'
6. Bank	Banque	Aiza ny banky? 'Where is the bank?'

7.	Market Grocery Store	Tsena or Marché Épicerie	Aiza ny tsena? 'Where is the market?'
8.	Telephone	Téléphone	Manana telephonina ve ianareo? 'Do you have a telephone?'
9.	Stamps	Timbre	Aiza no mety ahitako timbra e? 'Where can I find stamps?'
10.	Post Office	Poste	Any amin' ny posta ka. 'There at the post office.'
11.	Toilet	Toilette or W.C.	Aiza ny toilety? 'Where is the toilet?'
12.	Doctor	Docteur or Médecin	Tsisy doktéra eto. 'There isn't a doctor here.'
13.	Pharmacy	Pharmacie Fivorotam-panafody	Etsy ankavia etsy ny fivarotam-panafody. 'The pharmacy is there on the left'
14.	Police or Policeman	Police	Aiza no misy polisy? 'Where is there a policeman?'

C.1 Practice Sentences (Substitution Drill)

1. Dia fenoy any an-trano ireto taratasy ireto.

am-piasana	at the office
am-pianarana	at school
amin' ny ambasady	at the embassy
amin-dry Rakoto	at the Rakoto's
amin' ny polisy	at the police station

2. Ento aty ny pasipaoranao miaraka amin' ny sary tapaka anankiroa.

amin' ny sary tapaka anankitelo	three photographs
amin' ny taratasy fanohananao	your letter of recommendation
amin' ireto taratasy ireto	these papers
amin' ny entanao	your baggage

3. Dia mila taratasy fanohanana izahay.

sary tapaka anankiray	one photograph
fanomezan-dalana	a visa
ny pasipaoronao	your passport
atody ray dozeniny	two dozen eggs
voasary ray kilo	one kilo of oranges
henan-kisoa roa kilo	two kilos of pork

4. Ary inona ny zavatra atao rehefa tonga eo amin' ny doana?

ao an-tanana	at the town
ao amin' ny ambasady	at the embassy
ao amin' ny gara	at the station
ao am-piasana	at the office

5. Matetika vohainy matetika tsy vohainy.

ataony	ataony	Sometimes they do (it), sometimes they don't.
alefany	alefany	send (it),
entiny	entiny	bring (it),
vanginy	vanginy	visit,

(Variation Drill)

6. Raha mitondra entam-barotra ianao dia tsy maintsy ampisehoanao azy.	If you bring goods for sale, you have to declare it.
Raha ela loatra ianao any, dia tsy maintsy mandeha aho.	If you are there too long, I'll have to go on.
Raha miala eto Madagasikara ianao, dia tsy maintsy manana pasipaoro.	If you leave Madagascar, you have to have a passport.

Raha tsy miteny Malagasy ianao dia tsy maintsy miteny Frantsay.	If you don't speak Malagasy, you have to speak French.
Raha tsy miala ianao rahampitso, dia tsy maintsy misakafo any aminay.	If you don't leave tomorrow, you have to eat at our house.
Raha tsy mbola mahafantatra an' i Toamasina ianao, dia tsy maintsy mandeha any isika.	If you're still not acquainted with Tamatave, then we have to go there.

C.2 Grammar Statement

Proper nouns occurring in the direct complement relationship with active verbs or relative verbs are preceded by an'. One of the proper noun particles occurs before the noun or the noun undergoes an n- change if it begins with Ra-.

Definite common nouns in the direct complement relationship with active verbs or relative verbs are preceded by ny. Indefinite common nouns are not preceded by any particle, e.g.,

Mandray vahiny aho.	I'm receiving guests (or a guest).
Mandray ny vahiny aho.	I'm receiving the guest.

C.3 More Practice Sentences (Substitution Drill)

1.	Miandry azy aho.	I'm waiting for him.
	an' i Madama Rakotobe	Mrs. Rakotobe
	an' i Sahondry	Sahondry
	an-dRabenja	Rabenja
	an-dry Rajaona	the Rajaonas
	ny mpianatra	the student
	ny namako	my friend
	vahiny	guests
	olona	people

2. Nahita an' i Madama Rabe tao an-tsena aho.	I saw Mrs. Rabe at the market.
an-dRamatoa Ranaivo	Mrs. Ranaivo
an' i Bodo	Bodo
ny vadinao	your wife
ny mpiasanao	your servant
olona betsaka	lots of people
manga tena tsara	very good mangos
3. Tany an-tsena no nahitako azy.	There at the market is where I saw him.
an' i Ranaivo	Ranaivo
an-dRamatoa Rabe	Mrs. Rabe
ny mpianatra	the student
ny zanakao	your child
gazety amerikana	American newspapers

(Repetition Drill)

4. Mitady raharaha i Koto.	Koto is looking for work.
Mitady restauranta frantsay Andriamatoa Rabe.	Mr. Rabe is looking for a French restaurant.
Mitady ny restauranta Tantely aho.	I'm looking for the Tantely restaurant.
Mitady trano izy.	He's looking for a house.
Mitady ny tranonay izy.	He's looking for our house.
5. Manao raharaha aho.	I'm doing some work.
Manao ny raharahako aho.	I'm doing my work.
Nividy trano izy.	He bought a house.
Nividy ny tranony izy.	He bought his house.
Mitondra taratasy aho.	I'm bringing a letter.
Mitondra ny taratasy aho.	I'm bringing the letter.
Mijery gazety aho.	I'm looking at a newspaper.
Mijery ny gazety izay nomenao ahy aho.	I'm looking at the newspaper which you gave me.

C.4 Grammar Statement

The direct complement of an active or relative verb, if the complement is a common noun, will be preceded by an' if determined by a demonstrative adjective. Only with the demonstrative ilay is the use of an' optional. If an' is used before ilay + common noun the phrase indicates greater specificity than if an' were omitted.

Nividy boky aho.	I bought a book (or books).
Nividy ny boky aho.	I bought the book.
Nividy ilay boky aho.	I bought that book (previously mentioned).
Nividy an' ilay boky aho.	

or,

Nividy an' io boky io aho.	I bought that book.
Ny namako no ividianako boky.	It's for my friend that I'm buying books.
Ny namako no ividianako an' io boky io.	It's for my friend that I'm buying that book.

C.5 More Practice Sentences (Expansion Drill)

1.	Mametraka taratasy aho.	I'm leaving a note.
	Mametraka an' ity taratasy ity aho.	I'm leaving this note.
2.	Nangataka manga izy.	He asked for a mango.
	Nangataka an' io manga io izy.	He asked for that mango.
3.	Misotro kafe izy.	He's drinking coffee.
	Misotro an' io kafe io izy.	He's drinking that coffee.
4.	Mandalo ny gara izy.	He's passing the station.
	Mandalo an' io gara io izy.	He's passing that station.
5.	Mahita olona aho.	I see someone.
	Mahita an' iny olona aho.	I see that person.

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6.	Nanaraka arabe izy. Nanaraka an' iry arabe iry izy.	He went along a street. He went along that street.
7.	Hijery filma aho. Hijery an' io filma io aho.	I'll see a film. I'll see that film.
8.	Niandry olona aho. Niandry an' io olona io aho.	I was waiting for someone. I was waiting for that person.
9.	Ny zanako no ividianako boky. Ny zanako no ividianako an' io boky io.	It's for my child that I'm buying books. It's for my child that I'm buying that book.
10.	Ny reninao no ametrahako taratasy. Ny reninao no ametrahako an' io taratasy io.	It's for your mother that I'm leaving a note. It's for your mother that I'm leaving that note.

D. Practice Dialogues

1.	Ireto daholo ve ny entanao?	Is that all your baggage?
	Eny, tompoko.	Yes, sir.
	Vohay ary izy ireo mba ho jerena. Misaotra, mahazo mandeha ianao.	Please open it for inspection. Thank you, you may go on.
2.	Aza fady tompoko, mba ampisehoy daholo ny entanao.	Please, sir, show all your baggage.
	Ireto, tompoko.	There it is, sir.
	Tsy nitondra sigara na entambarotra afa ve ianao?	You didn't bring cigarettes or other goods to sell?
	Tsia, tompoko.	No, sir.
	Ay, tsara izany. Mahazo mandeha amin' izay ianao.	That's good. You may go on now.

3.	Ka handeha ho aiza Rangahy izany toa maika be ery!	Where are you going- you're in such a hurry!
	Ho any amin' ny Ambasady Malagasy aho.	I'm going to the Malagasy Embassy.
	Hanao inona any?	To do what there?
	Hangataka fanomezan-dalana.	To apply for a visa.
4.	Inona ary ny zavatra hentinao, tompoko?	What things are you going to take, sir?
	Ny entako rehetra.	All my baggage.
	Ka tsy hanahirana anao ve?	But won't that cause you a lot of trouble?
	Inona ary anefa ny zavatra tsy maintsy ananana any Madagasikara?	But what, then, are the things you have to have in Madagascar?
5.	Afaka manome ahy fanomezan-dalana ve ny ambasady?	Can the embassy give me a visa?
	Rahoviana moa ianao no hiala?	When will you leave?
	Amin' ny alatsinainy.	On Monday.
	Hataonay tompoko izay mety.	We'll do what we can, sir.
	Misaotra indrindra tompoko.	Thanks very much, sir.
6.	Reko fa toe hoe ho any Amerika hono ianao.	I hear that you are going to America.
	Izany indrindra, fa mbola tsy manana pasipaoro aho.	That's so, but I still don't have my passport.
	Ka inona no andrasanao?	But what are you waiting for?
	Mbola miandry taratasy fanohanana avy any amin' ny mpampiasako aho.	I'm still waiting for the reference from my employer.